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VOLUME I

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John D. Rockefeller

Sir John Christian Schultz, K. C. M. G.

FOR many years Sir John Christian Schultz occupied a central place on the stage of public activity in western Canada. Becoming identified with the west in the period of its pioneer development, he aided in shaping its history, in promoting its progress and moulding its destiny. He stood as a type of the ideal citizen in his devotion to the general welfare, in the nobility of the principles which governed his life, and in his high and lofty patriotism. Honors came to him alike from the people and from his sovereign, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria conferring upon him the imperial honor of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George on the 24th of May, 1895.

Sir John was born at Amherstburg, Ontario, January 1, 1840, the son of William and Elizabeth Schultz. He was reared in a military atmosphere, for Amherstburg was at that time a military post of importance, and environment probably had not a little to do with shaping his early impressions and inspiring in him a military spirit combined with a growing attachment to his country which developed and strengthened as the years passed by, and was ever a dominant feature in his character. The illustrious names of Brock and Tecumseh were associated with the district and doubtless helped to inspire in him the lofty and patriotic spirit that was characteristic of his whole life. In the acquirement of his education he attended the schools of Amherstburg and Oberlin College, Ohio. Choosing medicine as a profession, he studied at Kingston and afterward in the medical department of Victoria College at Coburg, Ontario. The west with its boundless opportunities attracted him and he utilized the vacation period of 1860, while attending Queen's College, to visit the Red river settlement. There was no railroad communication between the east and the west at that period. He could travel by train only to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, from which point he proceeded up the Mississippi river by boat to St. Paul, where he joined a party bound for the Red river district, eventually reaching Fort Garry. From that time on the lure of the west was upon him, he recognized its splendid opportunities, and he was not content until he became a factor in the development of the great district where has since been builded so important a part

of the empire. He returned that fall to Coburg and continued his studies through the winter and graduated in the spring of 1861, at which time the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. He was then but twenty-one years old—an age at which most young men are just finishing their preparatory studies, and three years younger than one is now permitted to practice medicine. His training, however, had been most thorough and his knowledge was not that of merely a precocious mind. It partook of a most practical character, it being sheer ability that enabled him to qualify for the medical profession at that time. With the completion of his course he hastened again to the west and immediately began studying the conditions which existed. The vast region just opening up to settlement surrounded him and he recognized much of its possibilities and opportunities. He looked beyond the mere material development of the country and considered the graver and far-reaching questions of government and public policy. He felt that the future should bring about an indissoluble union between the territories and the Dominion and began promulgating this view among the people, endeavoring to awaken them to a full knowledge of the possibilities which lay before them. He labored untiringly to that end and his spoken and written utterances both carried weight.

Upon his arrival in the Red river settlement Sir John entered at once upon the practice of medicine, and was soon prominently established in his profession; but he felt the weightier questions of public concern and all through the earlier years of his residence in the west he sought to bring about the conditions which he knew would be the foundation upon which would be builded the future greatness of the country. His interests and his activities were varied, but all seemed to tend toward one end—the substantial development of the country and its future good. Among these varied interests botany was to him an attractive science, the study of which he pursued assiduously during his college days. The west offered him excellent opportunities in that direction, and he made an extensive collection of the flora of the Red and Assiniboine valleys, especially along the line of the route from Pembina to Crow Wing, Otter Tail Lake and St. Cloud, then known as the "Old Red River Trail." The results of his researches and collecting he gave to the world in a paper which he read in 1863 before the Botanical Society of Kingston, which conferred upon him the degree of F. B. S. C. The same year he was elected secretary of the Institute of Rupert's Land, of which the Hon. William Mactavish chief factor and governor of Assiniboia was the president. Before this organization many interesting papers were read, and his collection

embraced many interesting and curious specimens of Arctic and sub-Arctic life, together with the flora and fauna of the more temperate regions of Canada. Sir John became a very active, prominent and valued member of the institute, was largely instrumental in establishing its museum, and read before its meetings many papers on the prevailing diseases of Rupert's Land. He traveled extensively over the country and soon became an adept in making his way through the swamps, over the ridges and across the unbridged rivers. The settlement in the district was an isolated one, practically cut off from all communication with the outside world, save as private parties traveled to and fro. On one occasion he went to the east on a business trip and to visit Ontario friends, and on making his way back again learned at St. Paul that all communication with the settlement had been cut off, for the Sioux Indians were upon the war path, the stage road was deserted, the drivers had been killed, the horses used by Indians, and the stage stations had been deserted. With his characteristic intrepidity and valor Sir John determined at all hazards to reach his home to the north, and at a high price prevailed upon a man to accompany him on the trip of four hundred and fifty miles through a hostile Indian country to Fort Garry. They knew that their safety lay in concealment and thus they travelled by night, but at length were captured by a marauding band of Sioux. It was only through the greatest diplomacy and tact that his guide convinced the Indians that Sir John was a "big medicine man and a subject of the Great White Mother" (Queen Victoria), so that they released him, and after many days travel and privation he and his companion reached Fort Garry. Their supplies were almost exhausted, for they had been compelled to give from them with lavish hand to the Indians in order to be allowed to continue on their journey. Through the earlier years of his residence in Winnipeg Sir John continued in the active and successful practice of medicine, as well as engaging extensively in the fur trade of the country, and at the same time took a most helpful and important part in shaping public thought and action, owning and editing the only paper in the region at that time, and guiding ever the destinies of this new and developing district, which was afterward to become one of the great provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It was in 1867-8 that he urged the union of all the provinces, and his efforts to induce the confederation of provinces to include the Red river settlement gained him the ill-will of many who desired to retain existing conditions as they were. For this work he was afterward awarded the confederation medal. Lieutenant Colonel George T. Denison describes him as he appeared at his introduction in March, 1869: "He

was then quite a young man, under thirty, of magnificent physique, with clear blue eyes, golden hair with a dash of brown in it, an exceedingly erect carriage, a man who impressed one with the idea of strength of mind and will power." Men even then were predicting that he would become a leading figure in the history of the northwest after it should become a part of the Dominion.

In the year 1867, Sir John was married to Agnes Campbell, the daughter of James Farquharson, Esquire, of Kingston, Jamaica, and later of British Guiana, and granddaughter of William Farquharson, Esquire, of Balmoral, Scotland. Sir John continued in active connection with public affairs, ready to meet any emergency and at all times displaying the utmost loyalty to the government and his sovereign. The part which he took in suppressing the Riel rebellion constitutes one of the most interesting and brilliant chapters of Canadian history. But for the stand which he took the country now known as Manitoba would have been cut off from association with other sections of Canada, through the efforts of those who believed that the proposed union would injure their interests and destroy their influence. These and other mistaken views and prejudices combined, with the ambition of an opportunist, to bring on what was known as the Riel rebellion. The constabulary of the country was not used to stay Riel's rebellious course and he gathered to him a crowd of malcontents and others until the number became so great that armed resistance was made to the entrance of Governor McDougall, who after the purchase of the country by Canada was being sent by the Canadian government into Rupert's Land to assume control. The mails were captured, and there was no forcible opposition even when Riel and his followers took possession of Fort Garry with its armament and stores. Thus encouraged the number of the rebellious increased until they became quite formidable. In the meantime there was a little band of loyal Canadians in the embryo village of Winnipeg who became marked men when enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel Dennis to defend a quantity of Canadian government stores. They were besieged apparently for no other reason than that they raised the British flag and preferred to serve The Queen rather than Riel. Cut off from wood and water, their provisions failing and starvation staring them in the face, they accepted the terms offered of cessation of opposition, and a guarantee of the safety of that which they were defending and their own freedom after being disarmed; but the contracting party on the other side—Riel's representatives were not true to the conditions which they imposed, and the thirty-nine defenders were marched with an escort of three hundred and fifty armed men into an improvised

prison in Fort Garry, the number including such men as Messrs. Ashdown, Lynch, Archibald Wright, McArthur, Eccles, Charles Mair (the poet), Thomas Scott, James Stewart and others, including their leader Sir John. These men were imprisoned for two months and Scott was afterward shot in a dastardly manner by Riel's orders. For two months Sir John was kept in solitary confinement without heating of any kind, when through a clever stratagem of his wife he gained his liberty, she having conveyed to him a jack knife and three gimlets, which he had to secrete for weeks working only after dark; but finally, on a bitter cold night in February, 1870, he finished cutting out the little diamond-shaped window panes from the window sash of his prison. Having removed the glass from a space sufficiently large to permit him to put his shoulders through, he made a rope by cutting his buffalo robe into a circular strip, and upon this began his descent, knowing full well that capture would mean immediate death. The rope broke before he reached the ground and he was precipitated with great force to the earth, injuring his hips and causing internal injury that harassed him throughout his remaining days. This also made the task of scaling the fort wall a most strenuous and painful one, yet he succeeded in getting away without detection. Lady Schultz, after her release from the fort became the guest of William Drever and his family. To this house Sir John made his way, anticipating that his pursuers would look for him there, and leaving his footprints as far as the door, there having been a fresh fall of snow. From that point he leaped on to a cord of wood from which the snow was blown, thereby foiling his pursuers. His injuries during all this time caused him great pain, but he managed to make his way northward to the parish of Kildonan and there about daylight found shelter and kindly welcome under the friendly roof of Robert McBeth, Sr. His pursuers meantime, followed his steps to Mr. Drever's house, again and again, but lost the trail of his footprints from there on each occasion.

Sir John, after two or three days of extreme peril again made his escape to the lower part of the settlements and from there organized a force of loyal settlers and Canadians and was later joined by loyalists from Portage la Prairie, headed by Major Boulton and Dr. Lynch. This force compelled Riel to release the remainder of the prisoners. After a time, Sir John was advised by his friends to try to leave the country as it was known that he was the especial object of Riel's animosity, being the acknowledged leader of the loyalists. His house and goods were confiscated and a price set upon his head, alive or dead, by Riel, who was now in possession of the mail route, of great stores, as well as seventeen cannon and a stand of Enfield arms

with bayonets. Few more adventurous journeys have been made than that which Sir John accomplished on his return to eastern Canada, to make known the true situation at Fort Garry. Beside the inducement to pursuit of a price upon his head, alive or dead, a considerable force had been dispatched to intercept him at the Lake of the Woods, where roads to the east converged, and at other points. His singular skill as a traveler through wild districts, and the daring and hardihood of his charaeter stood him in good part and were aided by the experience of a faithful guide, mueh attached to him, and the adventurous pair sueeeeded at last in reaching Duluth, after a month's journey by dog train and snow shoe through one of the most diffieult and inhospitable regions lying to the north of Lake Superior, and in the latter part of a severe winter, a distanee of over four hundred miles. On his arrival at Duluth, gaunt, bleeding from the thongs of the snowshoes and worn, old friends entirely failed to reeognize him. When, however, he reaehed eastern Canada, he was greeted with enthusiasm wherever he went and was aeelaimed the hero of the day. Riel, meantime, represented all over the United States and in Canada—as he supposed Sir John could never reach eivilization, but would perish by the way—that he was the leader of an unanimous uprising of an enraged and indignant people, and his Fenian allies were not slow to exploit privately that here in the heart of British Americа could be established a Fenian republie, whieh might afterwards become a state of the Union. This was largely believed in the United States and might have been believed in Canada and England, but for the fact that there were those who, though few in number, had hoisted the flag and aeknowledged the Queen. When a reseuing foree of many hundreds of loyal settlers eompelled the release of Riel's prisoners, all Canada saw that the rebellion was confined to a small section rendered formidable mainly by its sympathizers and by the possession of the only important fortress and most of the arms and ammunition in the eountry. If Riel's plans had not been frustrated the Dominion would almost eertainly have lost forever the Canadian northwest—its riehest seetion. The Civil war in the United States had but recently elosed and its thousands of well trained soldiers and offieers eonstituted excellent material from which to draw troops for Fenian designs. The Fenians met defeat in eastern Canada, but there was found a vulnerable point in Manitoba in winter, when all outside eommunieation was cut off. Had Riel sueeeeded in making it appear that the uprising was general, there would have been before spring a foree of men posted along the Red river and the boundary line in sueh manner and with sueh strength that Canada would have

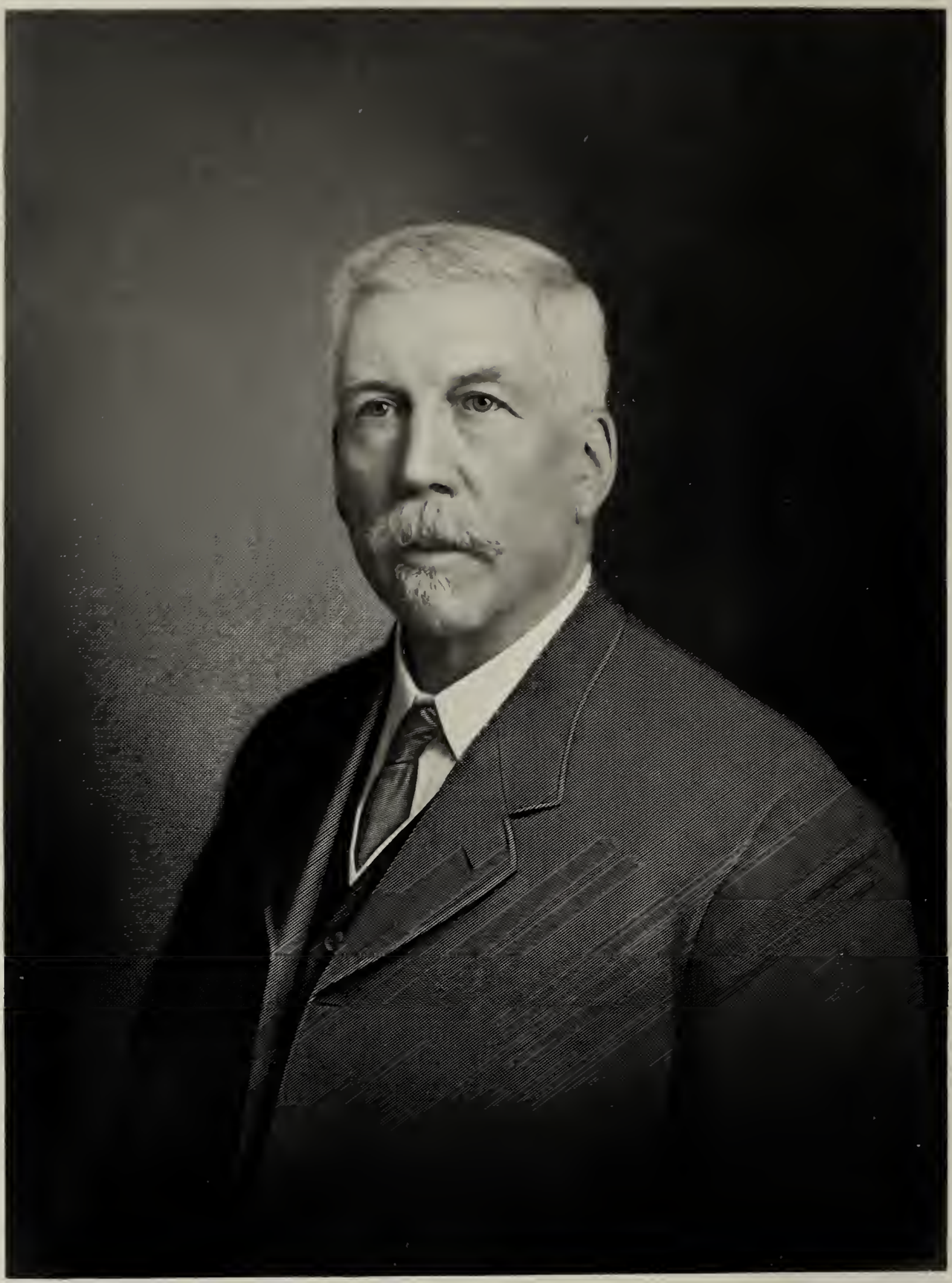
been taxed to the utmost to dislodge them. It is thus seen how important was the work of Sir John and the thirty-nine loyalists. The band was small but the result was one of magnitude in its far-reaching influences, and it would be hard to find a Canadian who does not in spirit pay a tribute of appreciation and honor to Sir John and his gallant followers, whose prompt action at that time proved to be the crucial point in making the western country a part of the great Dominion.

After the rebellion was over Sir John returned to the west and was elected to represent the constituency of Lisgar, so named in honor of Lord Lisgar, in the Dominion house, where he sat until 1882, when he was elevated to the senate. Honors were multiplied unto him as the years passed by and his fellow citizens, appreciating his worth, ability and loyalty, chose him as their representative in many important connections. In 1872 he was a member of the executive council of the North West Territories, and while thus serving, strongly advocated the establishment of prohibition in the territories, an act which proved of incalculable value to the lonely settlers throughout the west and to the many others then beginning to arrive, for during the period when prohibition was in force there was no Indian uprising or trouble with the red man. Sir John was also active in urging the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From 1871 to 1874 he was captain of the "Lisgar Rifles," a company which he raised and which was the first volunteer rifle company in Manitoba. In 1872 he was one of the governors of the Manitoba Medical Board, and the same year was made a member of the Dominion Board of Health. He was likewise president of the Southwestern Railway and a patron of many societies. He was active in the adoption of the homestead system and in promoting surveys, and was responsible for the adoption of the movement for the improvement of the means of communication. He advocated especially the movement which gave Manitoba its broad country highways, and up to the time of his death he continued arranging plans for bettering the condition of his less fortunate countrymen of the far north, up to the Arctic circle. At the time of his demise he was making preparations to introduce in that section the reindeer of Lapland as a means of conveyance as well as an article of food.

The Indians, who had always trusted and loved him, and had shown their devotion when he was pursued by detachments of rebels, found in him a constant and stalwart champion. At a time when the question needed attention and was regarded by many as a troublesome one, he delivered his famous Indian speech which led to the humane policy pursued so successfully by the Canadian government. As

chairman of the senate committee on northwest food products and during his regime as lieutenant-governor, he caused wild rice to be distributed widely wherever the natural conditions were favorable, so that it could be propagated and conserved as food for the Indians as well as the wild fowl. Sir John was chairman of the senate committee on the resources of the great Mackenzie basin and was principally responsible for the report which astonished the Empire by revealing a vast area of hitherto unknown possibilities in what had been considered a useless and barren waste, while the then Canada was regarded as only a narrow strip of country from ocean to ocean. Both in the house and in the senate he embraced every opportunity for promoting progress in the new provinces or disseminating information as to their resources and opportunities, having almost boundless knowledge of these subjects. On the 1st of July, 1888, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of Manitoba and served until a short time before his death in 1896. His strong Canadian patriotism was the dominant note in all the speeches which he delivered during his term of office, and the seed which he then planted is now bearing fruit and will do so for years to come. Through his public addresses he did much to further the spirit of loyalty and patriotism among the young. In 1897, after his death, when the public schools reopened in Winnipeg every flag that waved over them, save one, was the gift of Sir John Schultz and spoke eloquently though silently of his fostering care for the patriotism and welfare of the youth. At his passing Lady Schultz received letters from the public bodies of Manitoba and from many prominent and distinguished men expressing the highest respect for her husband and their great appreciation for what he had done for his country. He passed away, April 13, 1896, at Monterey, Mexico, whither he had gone in search of health. His remains lay in state in the parliament buildings and after a state funeral, held April 20, the funeral procession moved to St. John's cathedral and thence to the cemetery. Every possible mark of respect was paid to his memory, the funeral service being attended by representatives of every profession and vocation, while resolutions of respect and condolence were passed by all public and social bodies, not only in Manitoba but throughout Canada. From the pulpit and the platform were heard splendid eulogies, while the press editorially paid high tribute to him who was regarded as Canada's most patriotic son. His comparatively early death caused genuine sorrow, not only throughout Manitoba but throughout the Dominion, and robbed the prairie provinces of a true and devoted friend, who furthered their interests as no other man has done. A leading daily paper said editorially at the time of his death:

"One by one the links that bind the present bustling, ambitious west to the simple Utopian past of the Red river settlement—worn through by friction with the fateful years—snap asunder, leaving sorrowful gaps in the chain of time. The sudden death of Sir John Christian Schultz in far off Mexico, removes another of that little band of adventurous pioneers who braved the hardships and dangers of the plains in the early '60s to win fortune and position in the unknown wilderness, the Red river country, which was then a name without sigificance to ninety-nine hundredths of the people of eastern Canada. But the young doctor, imbued with the enterprising spirit of his Norse ancestry, saw visions of the possibilities of the great west, and, filled with a splendid egotism resolved to do his share in reclaiming it from savagery and establishing the nucleus of the new empire which his keen perceptions enabled him to espy through the mists of futurity. That he fulfilled his self-imposed task his most bitter opponent will not venture to deny; and that under circumstances that would have appalled one less determined. Afflicted with physical ailments that would have overpowered an ordinary man, his fine physique and great vitality held the remorseless foe at bay for years—years of agonizing bodily suffering but busy years of mental activity, clear-minded, determined, never abated effort to advance the interests of his beloved west, interwoven so intimately as they are with those of the Dominion and the Empire. Every fibre of his being was wrapped up in his country, and Manitoba never possessed a better friend, Canada a more devoted son, nor the Empire a more loyal subject than John Christian Schultz."



W. W. Wright

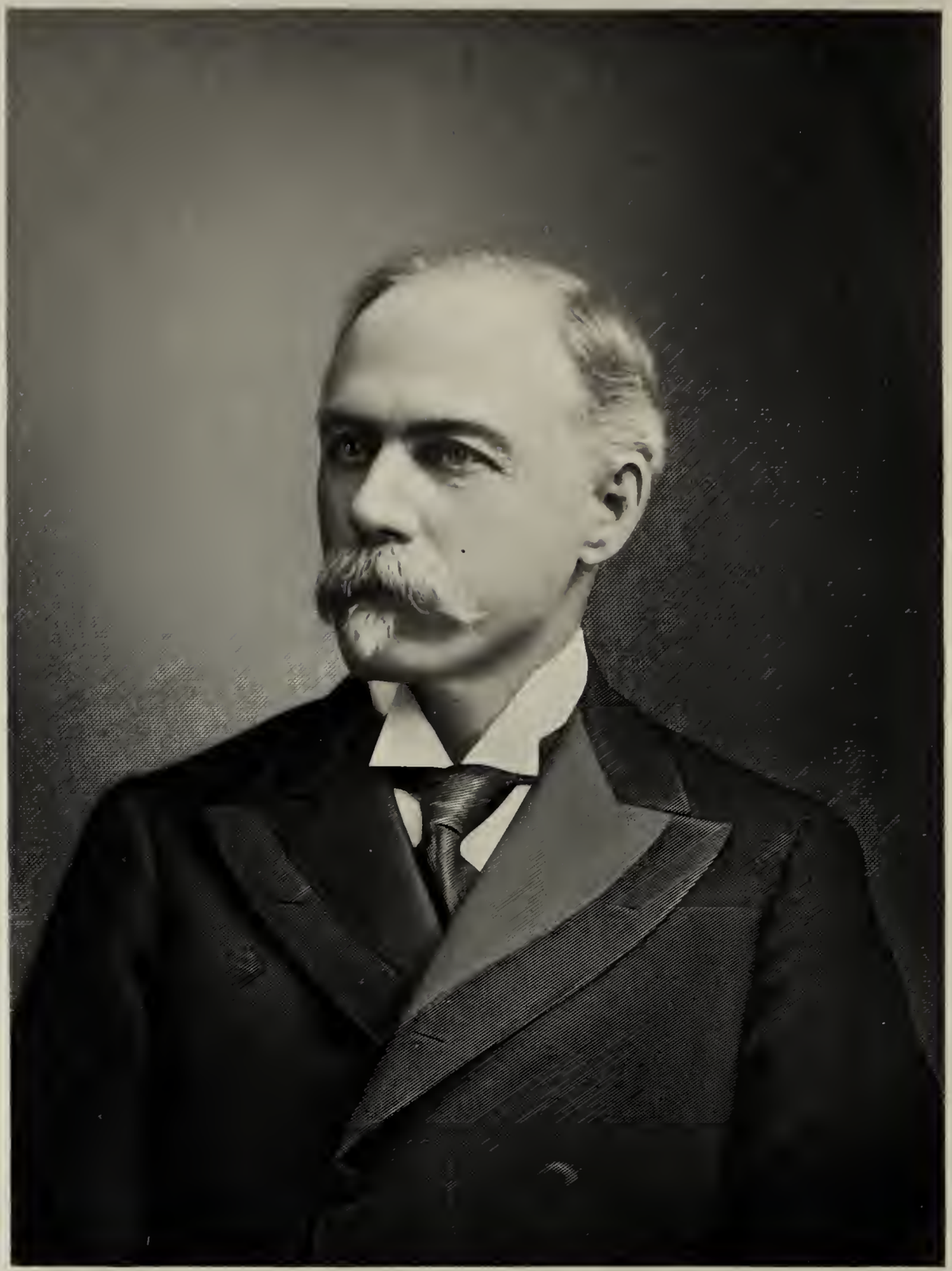
Sir William Whyte

NOT by leaps and bounds but by steady progression did Sir William Whyte reach a position that classed him as "almost without a peer among railway men." His career is another illustration of the fact that there is no success in life without effort. The purpose of life is to afford opportunities for physical, mental and spiritual development. In America these opportunities are afforded in turn to every one who is willing to embrace them but they slip away from the sluggard and tauntingly play before the dreamer. They surrender, however, to the individual with high purpose, undaunted courage and indefatigable determination and thus it is that Sir William Whyte worked his way upward from the position of station agent to the vice presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in which he continued until 1911, when he resigned. Moreover, through the stress and strife of life he ever held to the high standards that have made him "the most esteemed man of Winnipeg," for such he has been frequently termed. He was born in Charlestown, Scotland, September 15, 1843, a son of William and Christina (Methven) Whyte, the former for many years a coal merchant of Charlestown. In the public schools of that city the son pursued his education to the age of seventeen years, at which time he secured a position as junior clerk in the office of the factor of Lord Elgin's estate, remaining in that connection for two years. He made his initial step in railway circles when, in May, 1862, he secured the position of station agent on the West of Fife Railway, acting in that capacity for a year, or until 1863, when the opportunities of the new world attracted him and he came to Canada. For twenty years thereafter he was connected with the Grand Trunk Railway, his ability and fidelity winning him promotion through intermediate positions from that of brakeman to that of superintendent. No influence favored him and it was upon the merit system that he won his promotions. In April, 1882, he resigned the superintendency of the Grand Trunk Railway to become general superintendent of the Credit Valley Railway, which in 1883 became a portion of the Ontario & Quebec division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was then made general superin-

tendent of that division, which embraced all lines west of Smith Falls, and in May, 1885, the eastern division, extending from Smith Falls to Quebec, was added to his jurisdiction. In 1886 he was made general superintendent of the western division, with headquarters at Winnipeg, and in 1896 was advanced to the position of general manager of all lines and branches from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. He took a further forward step when, in 1901, he became assistant to the president, at which time he was relieved of all duties save that of looking after the extension of the system in the west. With that object in view he made a trip through Russia over the nearly completed Trans-Siberian Railway and upon returning to Canada pointed out in explicit manner how Canadian trade with Russia might be extended. In 1904 he was made second vice president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with complete charge of all affairs of the company between Lake Superior and the Pacific ocean. In 1910 he became vice president and continued as the second offieer of the Canadian Pacific Railway until 1911, when he resigned. For years in the different connections he had devoted his energies to administrative direction and executive control, studying every phase of the railway situation which would promote the interests of the corporation by giving improved service to its patrons or extend its lines. The intricate and complex problems of railway management came in time to be of easy solution to him and he was acknowledged a peer of the foremost railway men of America.

In 1879 Sir William Whyte married Miss Jane Seott, a daughter of Adam Scott, of Toronto, and to them have been born five children: Margaret, the wife of J. F. Fisher, of Winnipeg; Christian, who married J. A. Hunter, of Minneapolis; Edith, who became the wife of C. S. Meek, of Vancouver, British Columbia; William, residing in Winnipeg, who married Miss Marguerite Blair, a daughter of Wallace Blair, of this city, and has a daughter, Margaret; and Gladys, at home. The family attend the Presbyterian church, in whieh Sir William Whyte holds membership, and he is now a trustee of Knox church. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and is a past master of Assiniboine lodge. That he is interested in the cause of edueation is indicated by his service as chairman of the board of Manitoba College. He is prominently known in club circles, being a member of the Manitoba and St. Charles Clubs of Winnipeg, the Vancouver Club of Vancouver, the Union Club of Victoria, the St. James Club of Montreal and the York and Military Clubs of Toronto. Although notable success and prominenee have come to him, he has ever

been the same genial, approachable gentleman that he was at the outset of his career. The fact that he has been termed "everybody's friend" speaks volumes for his genial nature and the universality of his friendship indicates the breadth of his intellect.



D. H. McMillan

Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K. C. M. G.

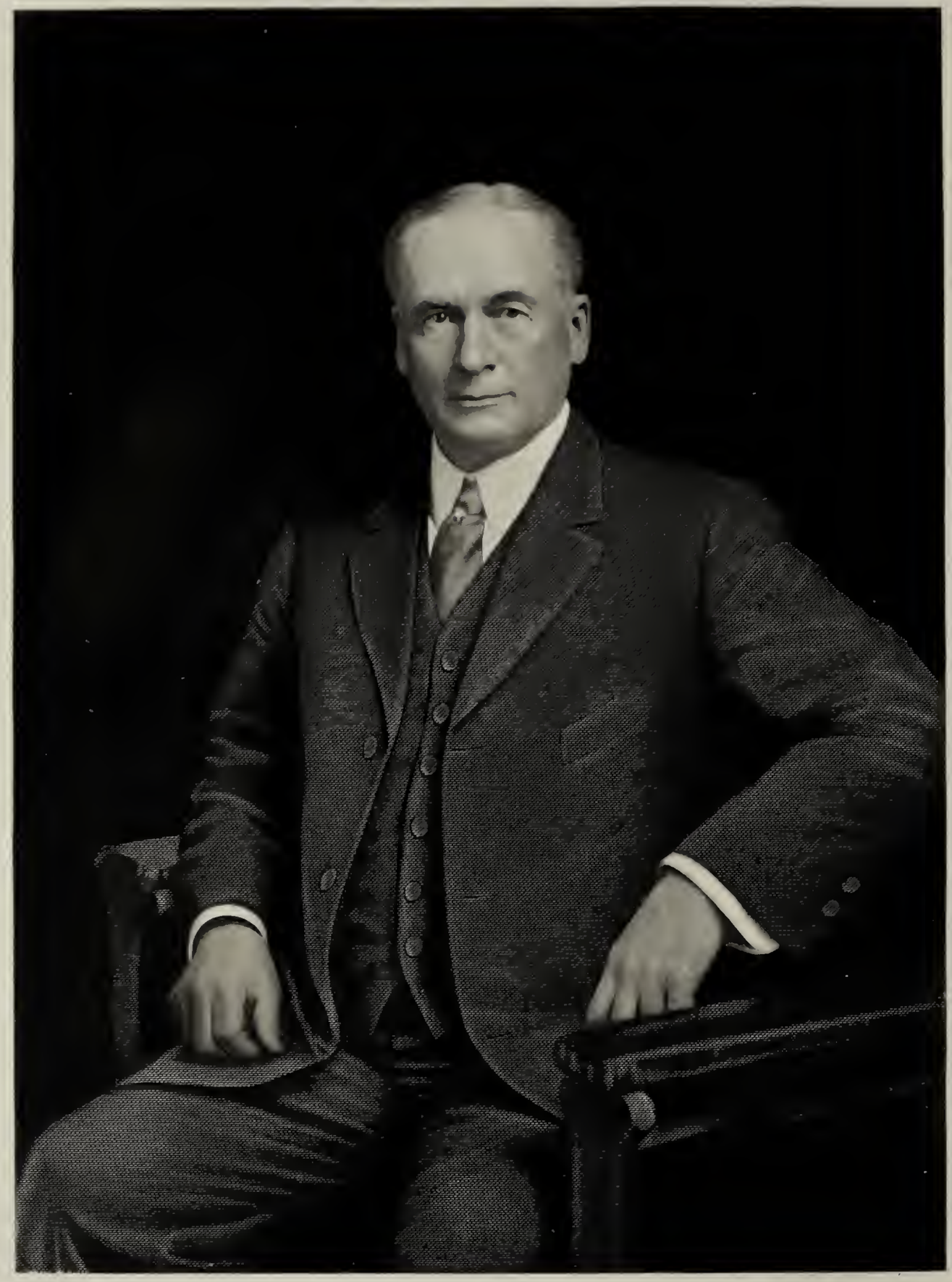
WITH the Wolseley expedition in 1870 Sir Daniel H. McMillan came to the west as captain of a company. Each successive step in his career was a forward one, and the young man—unassuming, yet dignified, affable, yet of impressive manner—advanced to prominence, eventually becoming lieutenant governor of the province of Manitoba and Keewatin. He was born in Whitby, Ontario, January 14, 1846, a son of James and Eleanor (Crawford) McMillan, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of County Antrim, Ireland.

After mastering the elementary branches of learning in the schools of Whitby, Daniel H. McMillan continued his studies in Collingwood, Ontario. The military chapter in his life history is a long and interesting one. He served with the Canadian Volunteers on the Niagara frontier in 1864, when but eighteen years of age, and during the Fenian raid in 1866. He was with the Red River expedition in 1870 and came to the west as a captain of a company. He was spoken of at that period in his life as an agreeable conversationalist but not verbose; as a young man of force of character and attractive manner. Settling in Winnipeg, he has made this city his home continuously to the present time and his active connection with military interests has brought him successive promotions. He was made major of the Ninety-fifth Battalion and in 1885 won a medal of honor for service in the Northwest rebellion. He has also a medal for his services in the Fenian raid and a clasp for the Red River expedition. On the 17th of June, 1887, he was promoted to the command of his regiment and he is now a retired field officer, with his name still retained on the militia list. In 1902 he was created Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Daniel H. McMillan has always taken a lively interest in matters pertaining to the progress of his adopted city and province and his labors have been effective forces in promoting general improvement. For several years he was engaged in business, in which connection he displayed a spirit of enterprise and determination that enabled him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles

that barred his path. His judgment was sound and his opinions largely sought. His advice came to be recognized as a valued factor in public questions, leading to his rising prominence in political circles. He has always been a liberal and for several terms he represented Winnipeg Center in the provincial legislature, being made the candidate of his party in 1879. He was elected in 1880 and was reelected at each sueeessive eleetion until his term in offiee covered twenty years. Hon. Thomas Greenway made him a member of his eabinet with the portfolio of provineial treasurer, whieh position he held for several years, being regarded as a very effieient cabinet offieer and a tower of strength in the governmcnt. He sueeeeded Governor Patterson and in most satisfaetory manner performed his duties at Government House, so that at the elose of his five years' serviee he was reappointed for a second term. Although the provineial government is eonservative, Sir Daniel in his offieial eapacity has always been considered absolutely neutral and the soeial side of Government House has been all that could be desired by the most fastidious soeiety eritie.

In Collingwood, Ontario, in 1877, Sir Daniel McMillan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lindsay and they have one daughter, Eleanor Isabel, wife of Leigh N. McCarthy, of Winnipeg. Sir Daniel McMillan's fraternal relations are with the Masons and his soeial nature finds further expression in his membership in the Manitoba Club. He has a statesman's grasp of affairs and his thorough investigation into momentous and vital political questions has gained him distinetive prominenee in the field of politics, while his advancement in military eireles has come as the recognition of high merit.



Laudavimus

J. A. M. Aikins, M. P.

WITH the statesman's grasp of affairs, J. A. M. Aikins, M. P., has studied the vital public questions and no man outside of political circles has perhaps had greater influence upon molding public opinion. His activities have reached out along all those lines which touch the general interests of society and have ever been a strong and forceful element for progress and improvement. While he is prominent in the legal profession and makes the practice of law his real life work, his name also carries weight in financial circles and thus his life history has become an integral part in the annals of Manitoba.

James Albert Manning Aikins was born in the county of Peel, on the 10th of December, 1851, his parents being Hon. James Cox and Mary Elizabeth (Somerset) Aikins. After pursuing his early education in Richview and the Brampton grammar school he became a pupil in the Upper Canada College and still later entered Toronto University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1875. With the desire to enter the legal profession, he became a student in the law office of Hon. Mathew Crooks Cameron and later continued his reading under the direction of the law firm of Mowat, McClennan & Downey in Toronto. In 1878 he visited Winnipeg and upon his return to Ontario in November of that year was called to the bar. Again he came to Winnipeg in February, 1879, and has since engaged in practice in this city, rapidly winning his way to the front in a profession where advancement is proverbially slow. He soon became the solicitor and counsel for many leading interests of the province. He was thus connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway in western Canada until August, 1911, when he resigned to contest the Brandon constituency for the house of commons, which he did successfully. He is now counsel for the Great West Life Assurance Company, the Dominion Express Company, the Imperial Bank, the Bank of Ottawa, the Canadian Fire Insurance Company, the Northern Trust Company and others. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact, his preparation of cases thorough and painstaking and his presentation forceful and convincing. Few men are so careful to

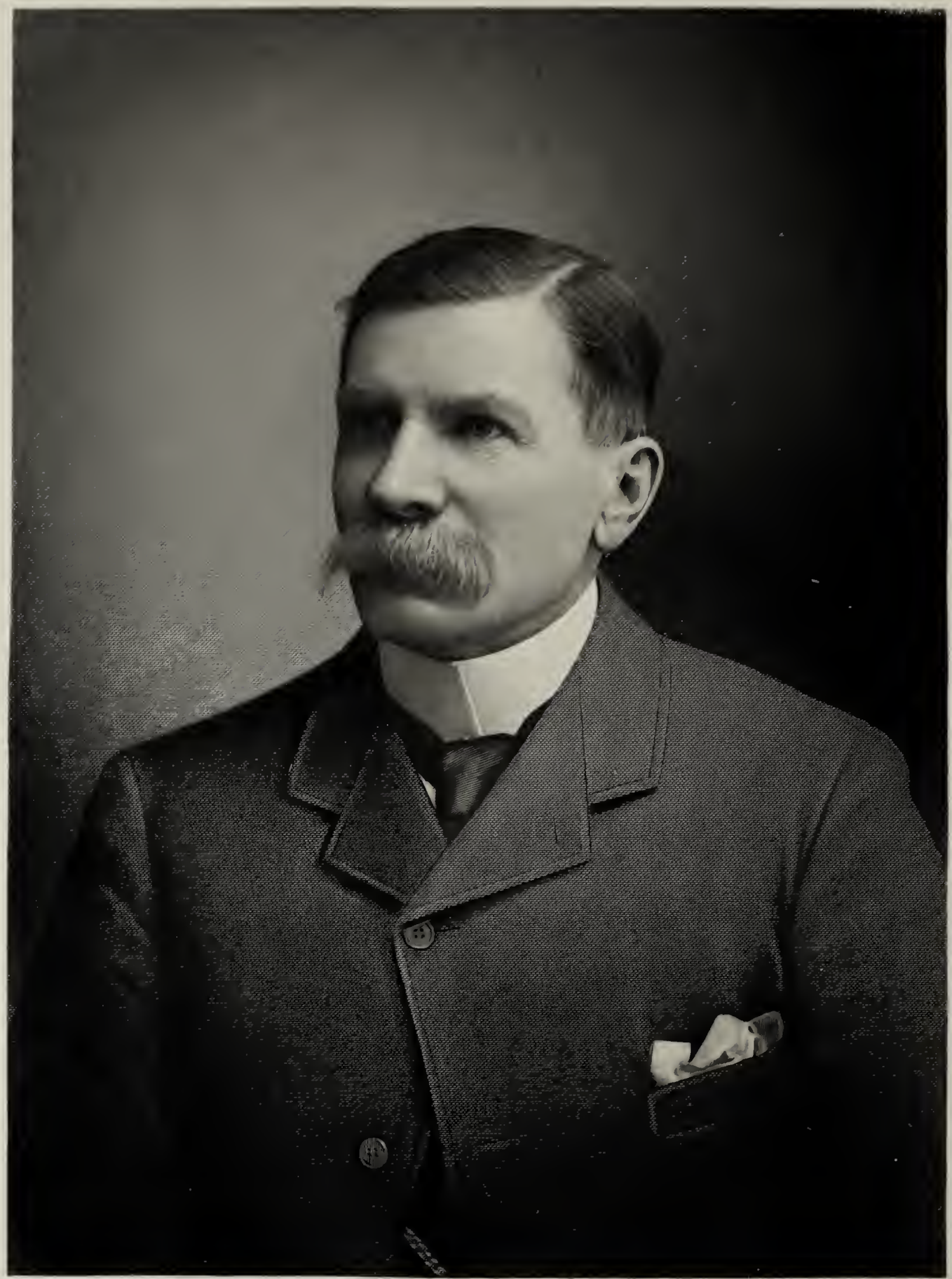
conform their practice to a high standard of professional ethics as he, and Manitoba numbers him among her most distinguished representatives of the legal profession. Aside from this he is a director of the Northern Trust Company and the Canadian Fire Insuranee Company, while of the General Assets & Agency Company, of Winnipeg, he is president. He has always been greatly interested in the growth and development of Winnipeg and is an extensive owner of high-class business property in that city, including the Somerset block, named for his mother. This structure was the pioneer reinforced concrete building in western Canada.

His public service has largely been in the path of his profession, for he has never sought nor desired the honors and emoluments of politieal office, yet a spirit of loyal and progressive citizenship has prompted him to put forth earnest and effective effort to promote the welfare of the province along legal lines. From 1879 until 1896 he acted as counsel for the department of justice and in 1880, was appointed by the Dominion government one of the royal commissioners to investigate and report on the administration of justice in the northwest territories. In 1900, under the administration of Hugh John Macdonald, he served as counsel for the government of Manitoba, during which period he drafted the Manitoba liquor act which upon appeal to the privy council of Great Britain was declared constitutional. In November, 1884, he was appointed a queen's counsel, a bencher of the Manitoba Law Society, and has served as its secretary, treasurer and president. Mr. Aikins was made chairman of the royal commission on the University of Manitoba. In 1912 he was appointed by the Dominion government to represent Canada at the Second International Moral Education Congress held at The Hague in August of that year.

Into other fields his labors have also been extended with the result that various interests have profited by his cooperation and that progress has been conserved through his efforts. He was the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Winnipeg, filling the office from 1879 until 1882. He has been chairman of the board of Wesley Arts College, and honorary bursar of Manitoba University since 1884, while since 1882 he has been a member of its council. His standing among members of the profession is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Manitoba Bar Association, in which capacity he is now serving. He holds membership in the Manitoba Club, the Brandon Club and the Rideau Club of Ottawa, and attractive social qualities have rendered him popular in these different organizations. He has always taken an active in-

terest in military affairs and is now honorary lieutenant colonel of the Ninetieth Regiment of Rifles of Winnipeg and honorary colonel of the Ninety-ninth Manitoba Rangers.

Mr. Aikins has a son, Gordon Harold, a graduate of the Manitoba University and a member of the Manitoba bar, practicing law as a partner in the firm of Aikins, Loftis & Aikins. His daughters are Helen and Elizabeth, both at home. Mr. Aikins holds membership in the Methodist church and indorses all the movements which are looking to the uplift of humanity. He was appointed by the general conference of the Methodist church as its lay delegate to the quadrennial conference of the Methodist church of the United States which convened at Minneapolis in May, 1912. Of the Archaeological Society of Winnipeg he is the president. He is a man of action rather than of theory and his cooperation in any movement indicates a firm belief in its possibility for the accomplishment of practical results. Shooting and golf furnish him recreation, maintaining an even balance with his active professional duties and public service. He is a man of strong individuality and marked force of character and withal is genial, courteous and kindly. He draws men to him with attractive social qualities and his abilities well fit him for the position of leadership which he has occupied in various connections.



Lorin Blodgett

Hon. Colin Inkster

INCUMBENT in important public offices for many years, the record of the Hon. Colin Inkster is one which reflects credit and honor upon his constituents and indicates his spirit of loyalty and devotion to the general welfare. He is now acting as sheriff of the eastern judicial district of Manitoba and makes his home in Winnipeg. He was born August 3, 1843, on that historic spot where occurred the battle of Seven Oaks in 1816, adjoining the northern limits of the city. There today stands a limestone monument erected by the historical society in 1891, to mark the site of the massacre of the Red River settlers. Colin Inkster is of Scotch lineage in both the paternal and maternal lines. His grandfathers were natives of Orkney, Scotland, and came to the Red River settlement with Lord Selkirk early in the nineteenth century. It was here that John Inkster and Mary Sinclair were married. The father was a man of marked strength of character and of considerable influence in the community. He followed the occupation of farming in early life and afterward turned his attention to merchandising. In 1857 he was called to public office by appointment as a member of the council of Assiniboia, in which position he was retained until the transfer of the colony to the Dominion government in 1870. His death occurred four years later.

With the establishment of the family home at Winnipeg, Colin Inkster enjoyed the advantages offered by St. John's parochial school of this city. When not busy with his text-books he worked on his father's farm and his early manhood was devoted to general agricultural pursuits. It is characteristic of him that he does with thoroughness anything that he undertakes and the same substantial quality has been manifest in his official career. He was first called to office as one of the first legislative councillors of Manitoba, continuing in that position from 1871 until 1876 or throughout the existence of the council. He served as speaker and had the casting vote to abolish it. In 1874 he was made minister of agriculture and was president of the council until 1876, when he was appointed high sheriff of the province of Manitoba. The growth in population led to the division of the

province into three districts in 1881, at which time he was retained as sheriff of the eastern judicial district. For thirty-seven years therefore he has continued in this position—a record that stands in incontrovertible proof of his ability and fidelity. His duties are discharged fearlessly and faithfully and with a high sense of honor in all that pertains to the public welfare.

On the 16th of March, 1871, Mr. Inkster was married to Miss Annie Tait, a daughter of William Tait, also a native of Orkney, and they have five children. They hold to the Episcopal faith and Mr. Inkster is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is held in high esteem wherever known and most of all where he is best known, for his record will bear the light of close investigation and scrutiny.

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R. J. Whitla

R. J. Whitla

AN EMINENT American statesman said: "In all this world the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." Such an opportunity came to R. J. Whitla and in its utilization he left the impress of his individuality upon the city of Winnipeg and the history of Manitoba. It would be difficult to determine which were the greater force in his life, his business ability and acumen, his religious zeal, his philanthropy or his geniality. These and other equally admirable qualities made his a well rounded character and his life one of great serviceableness in the world's work. He was born at Monaghan, in the county of Ulster, near Belfast, Ireland, on the 22d of April, 1846, a son of Robert and Ann (Williams) Whitla. He was one of a large family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom several brothers and sisters are yet living, including Sir William Whitla, a distinguished physician who is known as an eminent author on medical subjects and who for many years was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Queen's College of Belfast. He was knighted in 1902. Others of the family are: Alexander Whitla, of Manchester, England; Dr. Meredith Whitla, of Monaghan, Ireland; a sister who is the wife of Rev. John Cushing, of Oxford, England; and three other sisters, Mrs. Greacey, Miss Maggie Whitla and Mrs. Corkey, of Dublin, Ireland.

After acquiring his education in schools of his native land R. J. Whitla decided to benefit by the broad business opportunities offered in the new world and when twenty-one years of age crossed the Atlantic to New York city. After a brief period, however, he came to Canada, remaining for two years in Toronto, while subsequently he removed to Ottawa where he engaged in business on his own account. He afterward opened a store in Arnprior in the county of Renfrew, on the upper Ottawa, and developed there one of the leading retail stores in the Dominion. For nine years he conducted business at Arnprior and then again hearing and heeding the call of the west came to Winnipeg early in the year 1878. He immediately opened a wholesale and retail

establishment on Main street where the "Blue Store" now stands, giving the name of "One Price House" to his establishment. From the beginning the new venture prospered and in 1882, the business had grown to such proportions that he disposed of the retail department, concentrating his energies upon the wholesale trade. About that time D. K. Elliott was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of R. J. Whitla & Company. They erected a small three-story building on McDermot street and two years later built another business block on the same street now occupied by the Winnipeg Telegram. Again their quarters became too small and in 1899 they erected a portion of the block which the company yet occupies. In 1904 an addition was built, giving double the space, and their business was being there carried on at the time of Mr. Whitla's death. The business methods of the house were ever unassailable, being based upon strict commercial integrity and honor. Colleagues and contemporaries esteemed Mr. Whitla as a man of the highest moral character and his record demonstrated clearly that the principles of Christianity could be applied to practical business affairs. Moreover, he was a prominent member of the Board of Trade of which he served for a time as president and otherwise he had much to do with the development of the business prosperity of the city. One feature of Mr. Whitla's success was the kindliness and consideration with which he treated his employes. He gathered around him a corps of efficient office helpers and salesmen to whom he was not only just but generous and they ever recognized that fidelity on their part meant advancement as opportunity offered.

Returning to Ireland in 1874, Mr. Whitla was there married to Miss Eleanor Kathleen Wright who survives him as do his two daughters, Mrs. J. C. Green Armytage, who has a daughter, Kathleen Eleanor, and Nora, now Mrs. Crawford Richards, who has a son, Robert Whitla. His relations to his family were ever ideal and at his own fireside he was a most genial host. He was ever a welcome addition to social circles, his vivacity and humor preserving a strong flavor of the Emerald isle while many of his acquaintances treasure up instances of his wit and the anecdotes which he related.

He possessed the power of retaining as well as making friends and those who knew him longest were among his stanchest admirers. His standing as a citizen was indicated by the fact that at the time of his demise flags flew at half mast throughout the city. There was not a department nor a phase of the city's life in which he was not actively interested. In politics he always pursued that independent course which is one of the hopeful political signs of the period. He stood

for what he believed to be right whether the course was advocated by one party or the other. He was indeed a most public-spirited man and his patriotic loyalty to his country was indicated when in the second Riel rebellion of 1885, he went to the front as a captain of E Company of the Ninetieth Regiment, putting his heart and soul into his military duties. He could have filled the highest positions of the country with dignity but in all public relations he was a man void of all selfish motives and was content to remain in private life, knowing that the scope of one's usefulness ever may be unlimited. Prominent in all public functions, he was the chief spirit in the erection of a monument in Winnipeg to the late Queen Victoria. Men high in public life bore eloquent tribute to his memory. The Hon. T. Mayne Daly said of him: "He was a man of broad ideas and essentially a Manitobian in every particular. He demonstrated how well the western provinces are adapted for men of ability and courage to make themselves felt by enlarging his business and creating a large enterprise, placing himself at the head of the particular line of business in which he was engaged. He showed his courage in his manly fight against the insidious disease which attacked him years ago. As an Irish-Canadian I particularly regret his death as he truly exemplified the Irish character, having a large, true heart and making a sincere friend."

That Mr. Whitla was one of the prominent forces of righteousness and moral development in Winnipeg none questioned. He was one of the strongest, most loyal and most devoted members of the Methodist church in connection with which he filled various church offices. He early identified himself with the denomination of which he ever afterward remained a consistent adherent and he made it one of his first duties on removing from one city to another to identify himself with the church there. His home was the center of Christian activity but while a Methodist in faith he was so large-hearted that he was claimed by Christendom at large and belonged to all. A resolution passed by the board of trustees of the Broadway Methodist church says: "As a Methodist, Mr. Whitla upheld the characteristic institutions of the church. He believed in the class-meeting and was for many years a most efficient class-leader. He believed that Christian experience is a thing that grows by expression and his voice was constantly heard in meetings for fellowship and prayer. A staunch Methodist, yet his history and temperament alike led him to be broad-minded in his attitude towards all other denominations. Church union had no more ardent advocate than he." He became actively identified with the Young Men's Christian Association and its work was a field that gave him opportunity to show the breadth of his sympathies.

His efforts in that connection will ever stand as a monument to his useful life and high purpose. He became a charter member of the association in Winnipeg and was active in its work from 1879 until 1887, but did not accept office until the latter year. That was a time of great general financial depression and Mr. Whitla was solicited to become vice president of the association in order to try to keep it afloat. The following year he was elected to the presidency and so continued until 1892. His courage and devotion were the salient features in promoting the work during a trying period and in placing the finances of the organization on a firm footing. He was also largely instrumental in the erection of a new building, twenty thousand dollars being contributed for this purpose. That he realized fully the value and importance of the work of the organization is indicated by the fact that he frequently said that he would rather be president of the Young Men's Christian Association than the premier of Canada. He erected high standards for the association and lived up to them, always emphasizing the spiritual side of the work. His example of generosity, optimism and courage is one that should be emulated by those who follow after him. Other specific features of Mr. Whitla's Christian life were found in his connection with Wesley College of which he was one of the founders and directors, remaining to the time of his death a wise counselor, a firm friend and a generous supporter of that institution. Moreover, it was found at his death that he left a bequest for the school. One of the well merited tributes to his memory is found in a resolution of the board of Wesley College which says in part: "We wish to record our warm appreciation of this kindly act and to express our high regard for the man himself, for he was a manly, Christian man. Endowed with much ability, he had a humble heart. He possessed great force of character and courage, but was carefully considerate of others and gentle in his greatness. He was a righteous man, of strong convictions, and in his fight against error and wrong in personal, social or civic life, he struck hard blows but always in an atmosphere of sunshine and without malice. His antagonists felt his crushing power but liked the man. He was tender-hearted; many a time in the presence of suffering have those near by seen fall his tears of sympathy. As a prudent man in business he realized the promise of the life that then was, but as an earnest, Christian man he walked humbly with his God and always had respect unto the recompense of the reward to which in God's great providence he had been called. The record of our sorrow for the loss by death of R. J. Whitla is also the record of our admiration and love of him who

worthily lived and greatly loved, and left the world the better for his being in it."

There were times when Mr. Whitla gave himself up unreservedly to pleasure. He entered into this as heartily as he did into his church and philanthropic work or into his business activities. A crack shot and a lover of hunting, he served as president of the Fort Garry Gun Club and the Winnipeg Gun Club. A lover of dogs, he was also president of the Winnipeg Kennel Club. He belonged, too, to the Canadian Club and other prominent social organizations.

Mr. Whitla passed away December 1, 1905, at the age of fifty-nine years, at which time there was published a memorial volume, the dedication of which is a clear expression of his position in public regard and the feeling entertained for him. It reads as follows: "By those who have been touched by his great-hearted charity; by those who were privileged to call him friend; by those in the inner circle upon whom he showered his love; these involuntary tributes, the sudden expressions of deep grief of all classes at his untimely death, will be treasured, in the spirit in which they were collected, as a kindly memento of the reverence due to him as a true friend, a model citizen, a staunch patriot and a noble Christian gentleman." When death called him his loss was not only deeply felt by his family, his friends, his business associates and his fellow club members, but also by hundreds whom he had befriended in the hour of need. He was most generous in his gifts to the poor and his visits to such left them not only substantially assisted in a material way but encouraged and heartened by his words of kindly advice and cheer. Every newspaper in the city editorially bore testimony of his worth and his greatness. The Winnipeg Daily Tribune said: "It was the broadness of the man that probably appealed more to those who knew him, and they were many. Deeply religious, he was never bigoted. A public man of strong opinions, he never was a political partisan. A man of wealth and prominent position, he was democratic in his ideals and in his daily walk. There are many monuments in churches erected, charities founded and institutions solidly planted by which R. J. Whitla will be ever remembered by the people of Winnipeg, but possibly a deeper, a more significant evidence of the part he played so kindly, so Christian-like in life will be the deep respectful sorrow of the people among whom he lived and for whom he did so much, for the strong, manly man who has passed when the worldly battle of life had just been won. He will be long remembered for he leaves the monument of a kindly life and he gave of his kindliness." A fitting tribute to his character and life came from the church in which he had long labored: "As a man

Mr. Whitla was warmly loved. He was an optimist, not from policy but by temperament. He put in practice the gospel of good cheer; and it is good cheer that wins affection. There was not a suggestion of cynicism or hardness in his nature. He was liberal in his public gifts and ungrudging in his private charities. Public usefulness on the part of an institution and distress on the part of individuals or families made immediate appeal to his sympathies. He struggled long and bravely against a cruel disease and his experience in this regard made him solicitous about the health, the comfort and the happiness of others. As the head of a great business house he was a model of integrity, and throughout the formative period of our city and province he did much to establish a tradition of commercial honor in this new country. He was one of those men who in the best sense of the word act as links between the church and the world. His Christianity expressed itself in a practical way in terms of sympathy, generosity and probity."

W. Fortune

Mark Fortune

THE tales of heroic conduct in times of war will always arouse the enthusiasm and call forth the praise of those who hear them. But heroism is by no means confined to the men who wear their nation's uniform and march to the sound of the bugle. It has been manifest where there were none to witness and none to record the story and with nothing but an individual sense of duty for its inspiration. The world thrilled with the story of the heroism of the men who, in the silence of the night, gave women and children over to the care of the few who manned the lifeboats and quietly awaited death on the decks of the steamer Titanic, which sank on its maiden trip across the Atlantic in April, 1912. When this ship went down it carried with it a man who had long occupied a prominent and honored position in the business circles of Winnipeg—Mark Fortune, who as real-estate and loan agent had conducted extensive interests that were a factor in the city's growth and development as well as a source of gratifying individual profit. He was born in Wentworth county, Ontario, in 1847, was educated in public schools there and remained at home until he attained his majority, when he went to San Francisco, California. There he engaged in the general contracting business for about two years or until 1870, when he resolved to establish his home in the Canadian west and located at Winnipeg. Here he again engaged in the contracting business, to which he did not confine his energies, however, for in addition he went south to Emerson and purchased cattle which he brought to the north and broke for the settlers to use in the cultivation of their land. As time passed on, he saw opportunity for judicious investment in property, for with wonderful prescience he recognized something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and, acting according to the dictates of his belief, he purchased realty which in time netted him a handsome fortune. He began dealing in real estate on a small scale, handling both city and farm property. He made many of his investments at a time when others, having little faith in the future of this city, laughed at him. But time justified the

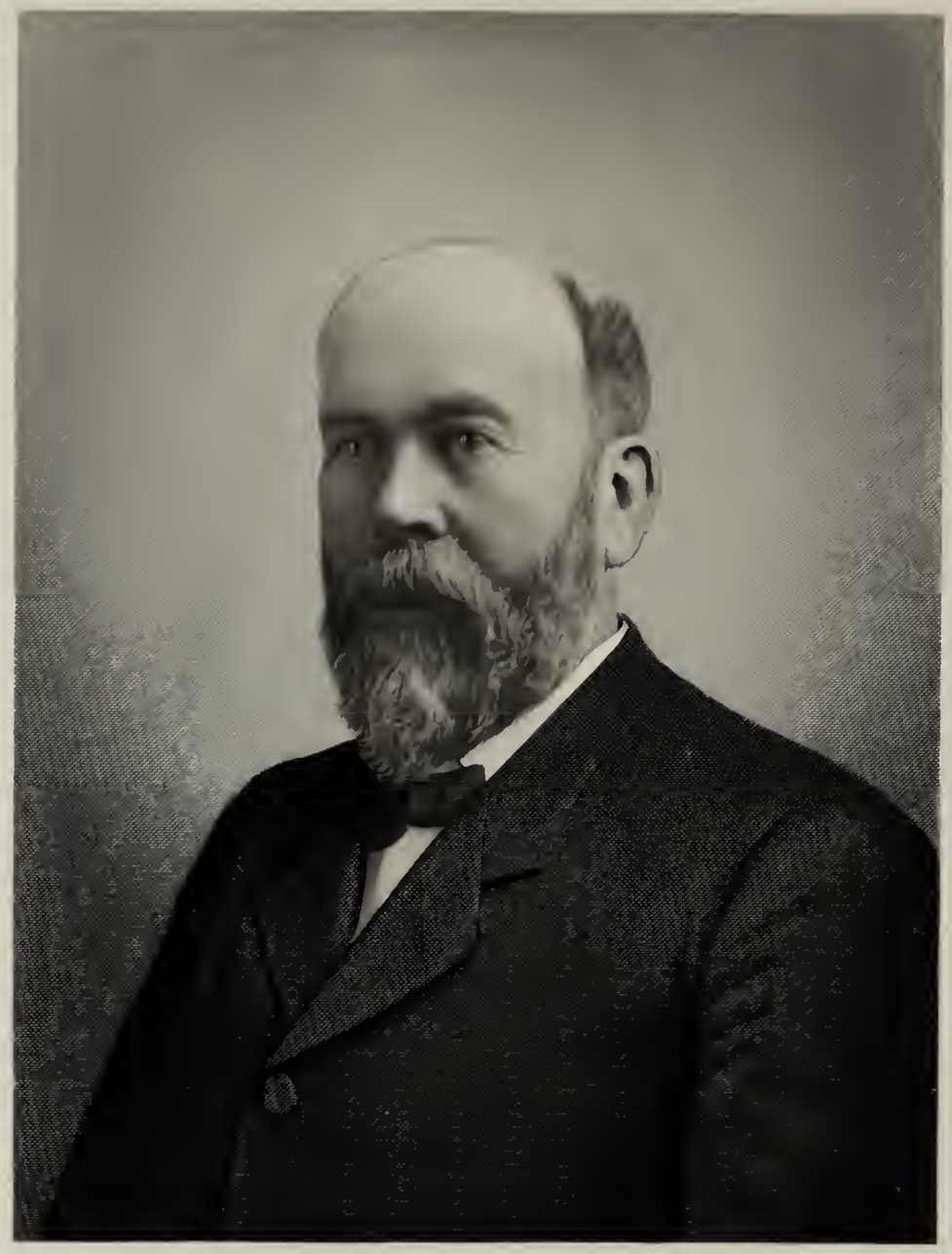
soundness of his judgment and he became the most active dealer in Portage avenue property, believing that some day that thoroughfare would be the main business street of the city. He erected there many buildings and the property in time netted him a substantial return upon his investment. For a time he was associated with the late Mr. Conklin in the conduct of a real-estate business and in 1889 he organized the real-estate firm of M. Fortune & Company. The business grew to extensive proportions, Mr. Fortune concentrating his energies upon its management with the result that close application and a thorough understanding of realty values and opportunities for investment at length made him one of the wealthy men of the city. The general real-estate and loan business which he established is still conducted under the old name, the operations of the firm, however, being now confined entirely to city property.

Mr. Fortune was married in Winnipeg to Miss Mary McDougald, and unto them were born six children: Robert H., proprietor of a fruit ranch in British Columbia; Clara, now the wife of H. C. Hutton of the M. Fortune Realty Company; Ethel F.; Alice E., now the wife of C. H. Allen, of Winnipeg; Mabel H.; and Charles A. Mr. Fortune was a man of domestic tastes and habits, whose interests centered in his home and family, and who found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. In 1911 he erected the magnificent home at 393 Wellington Crescent, where the family reside.

His political allegiance was given to the liberal party and he took an active interest in municipal affairs, serving as alderman from the third ward in 1880. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to St. Andrews Society, with which he was identified for years. He was long an active member in Knox church, in which he served as a trustee, and his influence and support were for many years a factor in the moral progress of the community. He was probably the most expert of Winnipeg's curlers and took great interest in that sport. His judgment was sound, his discrimination keen, his life purpose high and by all who knew him he was held in the warmest regard.

While returning from a European trip and accompanied by his wife and daughters, Ethel, Alice and Mabel, and son, Charles A., as passengers on the Titanic, Mr. Fortune and his son, Charles A., met death with the other brave men who saw boat after boat loaded with women and children, while they stood quietly awaiting the end. They were not fighting for a principle or for a nation's honor, but were victims of a reckless management that held life as of less value than a speed record. Mrs. Fortune and her daughters were picked up by the Carpathia, after several hours in an open boat, and landed

in New York. None who knew Mr. Fortune would ever question for an instant that he would be among the lost, for he possessed that strength of character that is ever ready for an emergency and that shines brighest in the hours of trial.



John M. McKechnie

John McKechnie

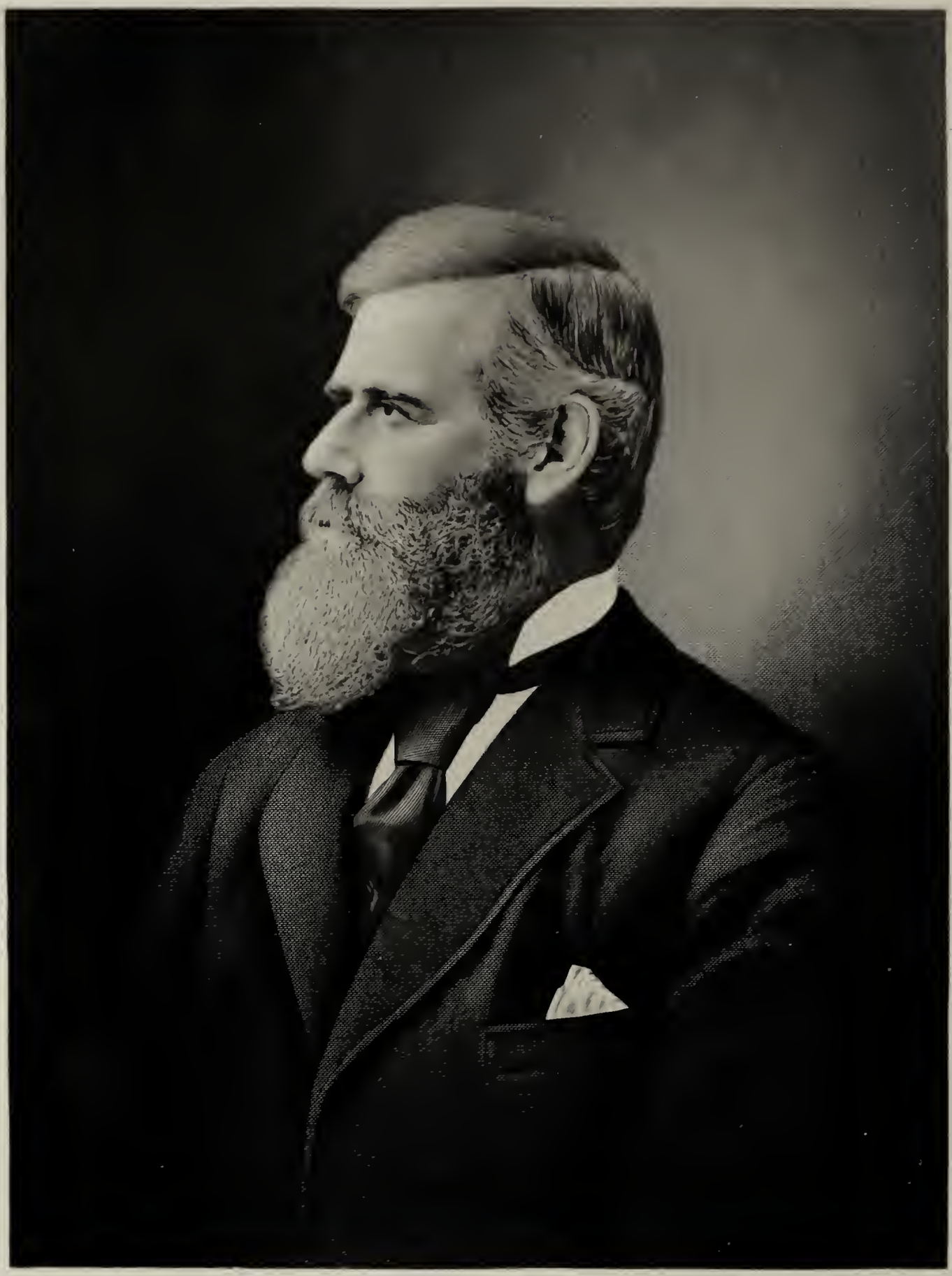
THE industrial development of Winnipeg finds a worthy representative in John McKechnie, whose initiative spirit and administrative ability are strongly manifest in his control of the Vulcan Iron Works, the largest foundry in Canada west of the Great Lakes. As president of the company owning this mammoth enterprise he stands in the foremost rank among those who are controlling the great productive industries of Manitoba. A native of Scotland, he was born on the 14th of August, 1844, in the beautiful district near Loch Lomond, made famous through the writings of Sir Walter Scott. His parents, Stephen and Margaret (Duncan) McKechnie, were also natives of Scotland and were of old Scotch lineage. In the spring of 1854 they crossed the Atlantic to Ontario and the father engaged in farming in Bruce county.

John McKechnie, the eldest of a family of seven children, pursued his education in the public schools of Glasgow until he came to Canada with his parents in his tenth year. Following the establishment of the family home in Ontario he attended the public schools of Paris and when not busy with his text-books gave his attention to the work of the home farm, upon which he remained until eighteen years of age. He spent the succeeding year in the United States and then returned to Canada, entering upon an apprenticeship to the millwright's trade, which he afterward followed in this country and in the United States until 1872, at which time he came to Manitoba, settling in Winnipeg. He brought with him little else than natural mechanical ability, broadened by training and experience along mechanical lines. However, he added thereto laudable ambition and firm purpose. His first work in Winnipeg was in the sawmill of W. J. McCauley and in the fall of the same year he accepted the position of engineer in the flourmill of Joseph LeMay, with whom he remained until the spring of 1874. His unfaltering enterprise and careful expenditure having brought to him a small capital, he opened a foundry in the spring of 1874, which was the first established in the northwest, and constituted the nucleus of the present extensive business which since 1884 has been conducted under the name of the Vul-

can Iron Company. Its growth has been of a rapid and substantial character, its ramifying trade interests reaching out over constantly broadening territory until the house is now in direct contact with many business enterprises throughout the country which use its products.

In 1874 Mr. McKechnie was united in marriage to Miss Catherine McGregor, a native of Glengarry county, Ontario, and they have four children: Jennie, the wife of H. H. Coulter, a barrister of Virden, Manitoba; Margaret, the wife of Claude Isbister, a member of the law firm of O'Connor, Isbister & Morton, and the mother of one son, John McKechnie; Catherine; and Mary.

While the business interests of Mr. McKechnie have been of constantly growing volume and importance, he has yet found time and opportunity to cooperate in many public movements whereby the welfare and upbuilding of the community have been conserved. For eight years prior to 1902 he served as a school trustee and for a year was chairman of the public school board. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in Knox church and in St. Andrews Society, and in the former he was one of the board of managers for many years. For more than three decades he has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having become one of the early members of Prince Rupert's Lodge, No. 1, F. &. A. M. He stands high in the order, as is indicated by the fact that he served as treasurer of the grand lodge of Manitoba for twenty-one years, being the oldest office holder in the grand lodge to occupy any position continuously for a similar length of time. He has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and in 1894 the honorary thirty-third degree was conferred upon him. For several years he was deputy of the supreme council for Manitoba and the northwest territories. In more specifically social lines he is connected with the Carleton Club. He is a man of strong personality, forceful and resourceful, his ability being attested by the prominent position to which he has attained through the utilization of the powers with which nature endowed him and of the opportunities which the age affords.



W. G. Fonseca

William Gomez da Fonseca

IT WAS a splendid company of men who were the builders and promoters of Winnipeg—men who braved the dangers and hardships of frontier life and with resolute spirit utilized the opportunities offered in a new country that had many natural advantages. The dream of a western empire was theirs and they feared not the practical efforts necessary to the fulfillment of their vision. In this connection prominent mention should be made of William Gomez da Fonseca, who was one of the first merchants of Winnipeg, penetrating into the wilderness of the northwest when this city was but a small village and gave little promise of taking on the metropolitan aspects which it now displays. Arriving here in 1859, he continued a resident of Winnipeg for forty-six years, passing away on the 23d of April, 1905. He was born in 1823 at Santa Croix, in the Danish West Indies, and his full name was Don Derigo Nojada Gomez da Silva Fonseca, but upon leaving Spanish territory he adopted for the sake of convenience the shorter name which he afterward used. The name of da Silva Fonseca is a celebrated one among the Spanish speaking people. It originated with Roman II, king of Leon, who settled in Galician Spain, and his brother, Fernandez da Silva Fonseca, Lord of Quintando, both of whom were present at the conquest of Toledo in 1085 and later led in the conquest of Portugal with Count Henri. They were the eldest sons of Pierre Roderique da Fonseca, who settled in Castile with Queen Beatrice. The family coat of arms is gold with five small comets or stars in Saltire. William G. da Fonseca was a cousin of General Deradora da Silva Fonseca, president of Brazil.

William Gomez da Fonseca was seventeen years of age when he left his native isle for New York and through the medium of employment which he there secured, he received a thorough business training and gained a knowledge of business conditions that proved of immense value to him when he turned his attention to commercial activities in later years. His first removal to the west led him to Neosho, Wisconsin, where he studied for the ministry, but a weakness of his eyes obliged him to give up his plan of devoting his life to the work of

preaching the gospel. Leaving college, he started out to see something of the world, and when he first visited eastern Minnesota the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis had no place on the map. It was in 1850 that he located in the former city, then a small hamlet, while Third street was but a typical village street of little one-story buildings—the predecessors of the great business blocks which now adorn that thoroughfare. It was upon that street that he opened a wholesale house to meet trade requirements in the west, and among his business colleagues and associates of that period were many men who have since become prominent, including J. J. Hill. Thinking that the northwest held still better business opportunities, he started for the Red River settlement in 1859, traveling with several ox carts for a distance of five hundred miles over the plains of the western wilderness, the little caravan being entirely at the mercy of the red men who frequently gathered around the camp; but Mr. Fonseca diplomatically kept their friendship, ever treating them with kindness and consideration and thus never arousing their hostility. At length the long journey was successfully accomplished yet his life was not even then free from dangers, while many were the hardships and difficulties that he encountered. He here met the hostility of Riel, the rebel leader, who released him only on the surrender of his papers of American citizenship. It was in the spring of 1860 that he arrived at the little settlement then known as Fort Garry, stopping first at a spot which he designated not long before his death as the foot of Lombard street. That night he slept in a little boat and in the morning went ashore. He called on Andrew McDermott, who had a large house on the river band and the result of their conference was that Mr. Fonseca took his stock of goods down to the present site of the E. L. Drewery brewery. The property was occupied by Mr. Inkster but near by stood a log cabin which Mr. Fonseca rented and in it he disposed of the load of goods which he had brought with him to the north, obtaining excellent prices for his merchandise. With the capital thus secured he purchased the lot on Maple avenue where for so many years was located the old home of the family. He first built there a log cabin, using part of it for a store and living in the rear.

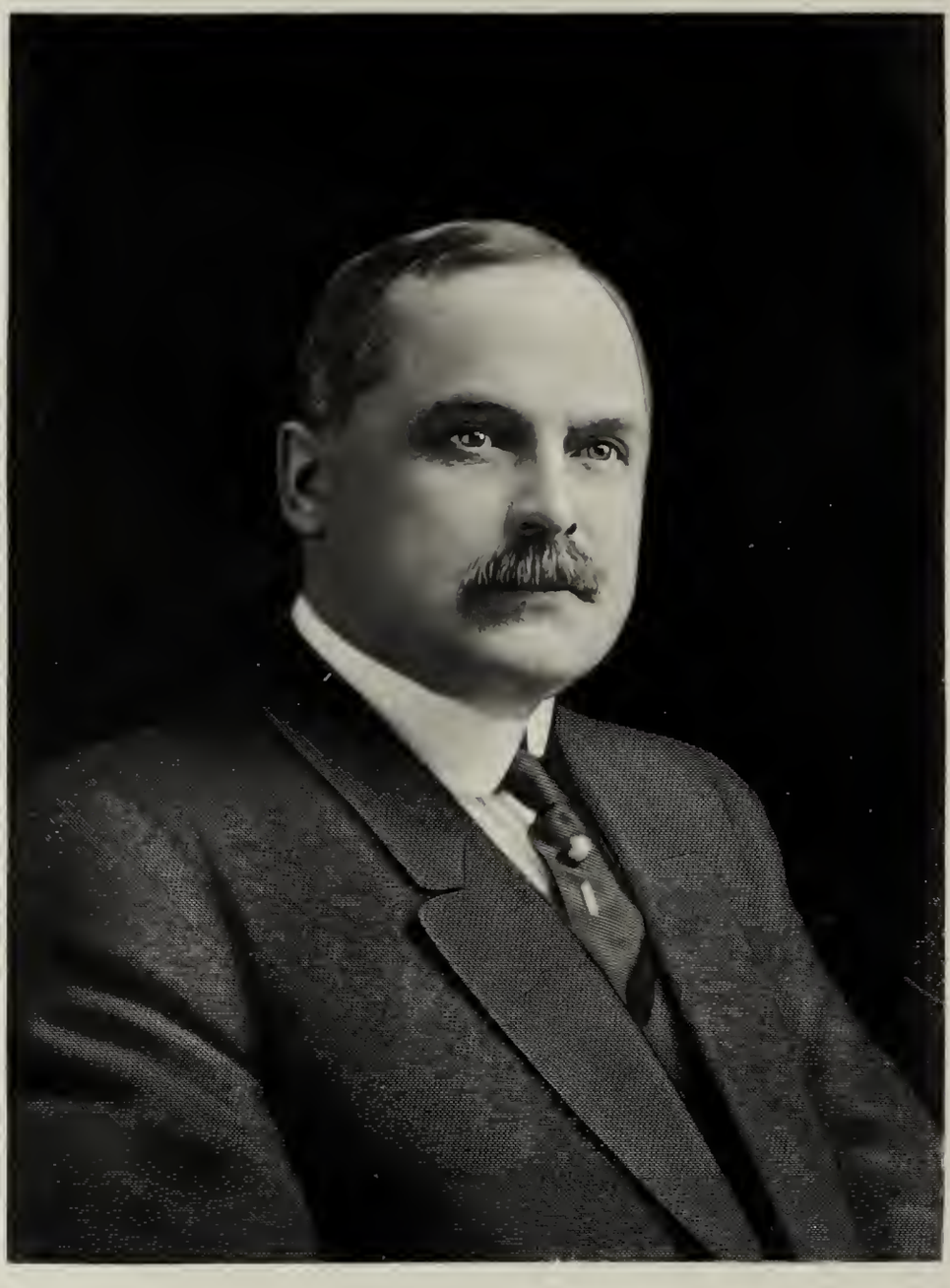
From that time until his death Mr. Fonseca left the impress of his individuality upon Winnipeg and her upbuilding along many lines. In his store he sold pemmican, tallow and buffalo hides, and when he gave up the log building it was used for the first public school. For an extended period he was associated with mercantile interests here and at different periods he was connected with other enterprises and undertakings which have constituted potent forces in the city's

growth and improvement. In 1876 he undertook to publish a paper which was the first rival of the Manitoba Free Press but did not find the venture a profitable one and discontinued the paper after a short period. He was one of those who laid out the streets in the north part of the city and named those thoroughfares. In association with Sir John Schultz he was largely instrumental in influencing the Canadian Pacific Railroad to place its tracks where they are found today. His investments in property made him the owner of a large estate then comprising the most of Point Douglas and extending four miles westward, including the property now used as exhibition grounds, railroad shops, etc. During the boom he dealt heavily in real estate and prepared a bird's eye map of the city, which showed his great faith in Winnipeg—a faith that found its justification in later years. Mr. Fonseca was also among those that demonstrated the horticultural possibilities of this district, being a pioneer in the raising of several varieties of fruit, for he believed soil and climate were favorable thereto and the result proved his wisdom. He was an enthusiastic believer in the navigability of the Hudson Bay and wrote a lengthy historical review of the same and was also an executive officer with Hugh Sutherland in an effort to further the interests of the Hudson's Bay Railroad. His long residence in Winnipeg and his close connection with the development of the city and surrounding country enabled him to speak with authority concerning the events which shaped its history.

In 1865 Mr. Fonseca married Miss Margaret Ann Logan, a daughter of Thomas Logan and a niece of ex-Mayor Logan. Their children who grew to adult ages were: Mrs. G. G. Nagy, Benjamin G., Albert C. G., Alfred McFarlane, Mrs. A. F. McClellan, Alfonso, Margaret, Mrs. A. G. Drummond, Gordon, and Elsidore. Of these Albert C. G. Fonseca was a member of the firm of Fonseca Brothers, conducting, with Benjamin G., the Hotel Wolseley, at the time of his death in 1906.

Mr. Fonseca's position in public regard was indicated in the fact that he became known as a "grand old man." He left the impress of his individuality upon the city and its history and was closely associated with much that has shaped public progress and improvement here. For eight terms he was a member of the city council and as such exercised his official prerogatives in support of many movements which have had direct and beneficial results upon the development and upbuilding of Winnipeg and especially upon its municipal honor and welfare. His life was ever actuated by the highest motives and ideals and stands as a splendid example of Christian citizenship. He was a

devoted member of the Church of England and at different times was connected with St. John's cathedral, Christ church and Holy Trinity church. He took active and helpful part in the church work and for a number of years was Sunday school superintendent of Christ church, which he aided in organizing, holding the first class in his log cabin on Point Douglas. He was also the first superintendent of the Sunday school of Holy Trinity church and for thirty-six years was a vestryman in St. John's and also one of the oldest teachers in its Sunday school. He had the honor of numbering Archbishop Matheson among the pupils who came under his instruction in the school. He was a man whom to know was to esteem and honor, whose life ever reached up to the highest ideals and whose actions were prompted by the most humanitarian and honorable motives. A philosopher has said: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success." And judged by this standard, William Gomez da Fonseca was a most successful man.



Joseph Robert Cameron

IN THE course of thirty years' continuous identification, with railroading Joseph Robert Cameron has held nearly every position in this line of work from that of baggageman to assistant general manager of the Canadian Northern Railroad, an office which he now occupies. He has become a specialist, a man of broad ability, trained in railroading, who, having already attained conspicuous success, is destined to become even more influential and important in railroad circles. A native of Nova Scotia, he was born at Truro, November 5, 1865, and is a son of John and Sarah Cameron, the former a contractor in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Cameron acquired his education in the Model School at Truro and the Halifax Business College and when he had completed his course came to Winnipeg, securing employment in the train service department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus entering upon a career which was destined to lead him to a high and honorable place in railroad circles. He retained his first position until 1886 and then became connected with the train service department of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Montana division. In the fall of 1888 he moved back to Winnipeg and held a similar position on the Manitoba division. His work in this capacity gained wide recognition and in 1896 he was appointed train master at Grand Forks, North Dakota. After the Canadian Pacific Railroad bought out the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba, in 1901, Mr. Cameron was sent to Winnipeg in the train service department and retained that position until the spring of 1903, when he was made assistant superintendent of construction of the Canadian Northern. In 1906 he was advanced to the office of superintendent of operating and in June, 1908, became general superintendent of the Canadian Northern Railroad. He held this position for three years and in November, 1911, was appointed assistant general manager, in which capacity he is still acting. His career offers a splendid example of the power of commanding ability well directed. His talents gained him rapid advancement in his chosen line of work, winning him promotion from the ranks to a high place in the administrative and executive departments

of railroading until today he is recognized as an authority upon matters of methods and organization. During the course of his life he has accumulated a comfortable fortune through judicious investments and has some important business connections in Winnipeg. He is a director of The Public Markets, Limited; a member of the Winnipeg Joint Terminal Board, and has other interests, all of which directly or indirectly influence general development.

On December 10, 1885, Mr. Cameron married Miss Mary Falconer, a daughter of Jabez Falconer, of Toronto, and they have two sons and three daughters. The family is well known socially in Winnipeg and Mr. Cameron belongs to the Carleton Club and the Winnipeg Automobile Club. He is recognized as a substantial and representative citizen by those with whom he has long been associated and one who from the beginning of his career has been deeply interested in the welfare of his community. He has made good use of his time and opportunities and as the years have gone by has gained prosperity, yet his success is not measured by material gain alone but by the upright methods and high standards by which it was accomplished.

A. M. Nanton

Augustus Meredith Nanton

AUGUSTUS MEREDITH NANTON, broker, was born in Toronto, Canada, 7th of May, 1860, a son of the late Augustus Nanton, barrister, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Augustus M. Nanton was educated in Toronto. He is senior Winnipeg partner of the firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, investment brokers and financial agents, Winnipeg; a director of the Dominion Bank and Northern Trusts Company; vice president, Great West Life Assurance Company; chairman, Canadian commitee, Hudson's Bay Company; Canadian director, North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company; etc. His clubs are the Manitoba Club and St. Charles Country Club, of Winnipeg; Mount Royal Club, of Montreal; York Club and Toronto Club, of Toronto; and Rideau Club, of Ottawa.

C. C. Day

Elmer E. Hall

ELMER E. HALL, president and founder of The Hall Company of Winnipeg, is a man whose various corporate connections have materially contributed to the upbuilding and development of western Canada. Mr. Hall was born February 6, 1865, in Nashua, Iowa. His parents, Jacob D. and Anna M. (Brooks) Hall, were natives of New York state, but migrated to Floyd county, Iowa, about 1857, and were among the early settlers in that portion of the Hawkeye state. Both are now deceased.

Elmer E. Hall grew to manhood in what was then a new country, and early in life was initiated into the various duties that fell to a farmer boy, becoming thoroughly familiar with that work in all its branches. He pursued his studies in the public schools of Milford, Iowa, and for a short time taught school, but a business rather than a professional career appealed to him. In 1887 he was offered and accepted a position in the Commercial Savings Bank at Milford, Iowa, which was the beginning of a career in financial circles that, with its subsequent success, goes to show how fortunate is the young man who happens to find the business for which he is best fitted. Close application and capability won for him a position of greater responsibility, and in 1891 he became cashier of what was then the Security State Bank at Hartley, Iowa. His connection with this institution was soon reflected by a substantial growth of its business, and in 1893 he reorganized it as the First National Bank of Hartley, continuing as cashier until 1898, when he became president, a relation that he sustained until 1905, becoming well and favorably known as a most capable banker and a high-class citizen.

Mr. Hall had, some years previous to this time, or in 1902, made a visit to the prairie provinces of western Canada in order to personally investigate the character of the land and the opportunity for investment. His former years on the farm in Iowa, together with his later business dealings in farm property, had equipped him as a competent judge of such values, so that he was willing to back his own judgment, the wisdom of which has been amply shown in subsequent results. He was not long in making up his mind that western Canada

was deserving of all, and a great deal more, than what had been claimed for it. Here was rich agricultural land—the equal in every respect of that in Iowa—and could be bought for but a fraction of the price per acre that the latter was selling for. Mr. Hall at once bought a tract of fifteen thousands acres near Hanley, Saskatchewan. His business interests in Iowa having been disposed of, he located at Hanley, Saskatchewan, where, in 1906, he organized The Hall Company, Limited, to do a general banking business. This business was a successful one from its inception, and grew rapidly, so that in a short time branches were established at Outlook and Elbow in that province, and subsequently the main office was opened in Winnipeg, where it now occupies commodious offices in the Great West Life building. The Company has taken a prominent position among the strongest financial, real-estate and investment houses, not only in Winnipeg, but western Canada as well, in all of which growth and development E. E. Hall has been the dominant factor.

In 1908 he organized the Central Grain Company, Limited, of which he is president and managing director. This corporation operates a large line of elevators in Saskatchewan, conducting a general grain and commission business. Its trade interests are constantly increasing and its operations contribute materially to the development of that region. Mr. Hall is also the president and managing director of the Security National Insurance Company of Canada, with head offices at Winnipeg, and is president and managing director of the Sheldon Farm Company, Limited, which owns and operates a farm of seven thousand six hundred and eighty acres near Hanley, Saskatchewan, and a director of the Western Terminal Elevator Company, Limited. While his interests are diversified and extensive, his known capacity for business affairs makes him a valuable factor in any enterprise with which he connects himself.

Mr. Hall is thoroughly Canadian, living up to the belief that a man doing business in Canada, benefiting by the natural resources of the country, should become a full-fledged citizen thereof and take out naturalization papers, as he has done. No native son is more loyal to Canada nor any more confident of the country's great future, than is Mr. Hall.

On the 12th of October, 1892, Mr. Hall was married, at Milford, Iowa, to Miss Ella Inman, a daughter of A. D. Inman, of that place, and they are now parents of three children, Carl I., Frank E. and Aileen E. Mr. and Mrs. Hall hold membership in the Augustine Presbyterian church and are interested in its work and liberal in its support. Mr. Hall belongs to the Manitoba Club, the St. Charles

Country Club and the Winnipeg Golf Club. He has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Starting out in life on his own resources, he has followed the dictates of his judgment and foresight, doing as best he could anything that came to hand and seizing legitimate advantages as they have arisen. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of these characteristics have carried him into important relations with large interests.

Colin H. Campbell

Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K. C., F. R. C. I.

HON. COLIN H. CAMPBELL has long since attained a position of distinction as a representative of the legal profession and in connection with the affairs of government. It would be difficult to determine which is the field of his greater usefulness, for along both lines he has conserved public progress and stability, holding ever to high ideals in his relations with his clients and in discharging his duties as attorney general (1900-1911); minister of education (1900-1907); and as minister of public works (1911). He was born in Burlington, Ontario, December 25, 1859, a son of the late John H. and Jane (Kennedy) Campbell, of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Alexander Campbell, came from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Canada in 1807.

The Hon. C. H. Campbell was a pupil in the public schools at Burlington and in the high school at Oakville, Ontario, and following his preparation for the practice of law in the Toronto Law School was called to the bar of Ontario in 1881. He practiced for a year in that province and in 1882 came to Manitoba, where he formed a law partnership under the firm style of Campbell & Crawford, of Winnipeg. In 1893 he was created Q. C. under the earl of Aberdeen and bencher of the Law Society. In 1896 he was called to the bars of Alberta and Saskatchewan, so that throughout the western part of the Dominion there are few better known barristers than the Hon. C. H. Campbell. His progress along professional lines has been continuous. He is head of the well known legal firm of Campbell, Pitblado, Hoskin & Grundy, one of the largest in Canada. Their practice is of the most important character involving intricate legal problems to which he brings ready and correct solution by reason of his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his accuracy in the application of legal principles.

Hon. C. H. Campbell has gained equal prominence in affairs of government and is well known as a conservative leader and keen imperialist. He has been a member of the Winnipeg city council and in 1893 was his party's candidate for a seat in the house of commons as a representative of Winnipeg. He was not successful at the elec-

tion, however, but six years later was given a good majority when a candidate for the Manitoba legislative assembly. He has continuously held a seat in the Manitoba government since January, 1900, representing the constituency of Morris. On the 10th of January, he was appointed a member of the executive council of the province without portfolio when Hon. J. H. Macdonald became premier. He also accepted the dual portfolio of attorney general and minister of education on October 9, 1900, and on the 29th of October, 1900, he accepted the same position under Premier Roblin, relinquishing the latter in 1907 and retaining thé former continuously until 1911, when he was made minister of public works. No attorney general of Manitoba has ever held office for an equal length of time, an evidence of his effective service in that important position. Of him it has been said: "In the public offices he has held Mr. Campbell has proven a tower of strength to the conservative party, but aside from his political affiliations has ever been a loyal supporter of every movement which would tend to advance the cause of the great west and Manitoba and Winnipeg in particular." He is the author of much varied and important legislation, some of which has been confirmed, on appeal, by the privy council of England. He introduced the resolution for the extension of provincial boundaries to the north and west in 1905 and he is known as the father of the juvenile court, inasmuch as he requested, as soon as the Dominion juvenile court act was passed at Ottawa, that it be made a law in the province of Manitoba.

Hon. C. H. Campbell was a delegate to the Inter-Provincial Conference at Ottawa in 1906, 1907-8, 1909-10, and to the Imperial Conference on Education in London, England, in 1907. He was, with Mrs. Campbell, presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales, now King and Queen, at St. James Palace in July, 1902; was presented to the late King Edward at St. James Palace in July, 1908; and with Mrs. Campbell to King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace in May, 1911. He was present at the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra and at other royal functions and was commanded to the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary, in June, 1911.

Mr. Campbell was married, in July, 1884, to Miss Minnie Julia Beatrice Buck, a daughter of Anson Buck, M. D., M. R. C. S. (England), of Palermo, Ontario, and the late Kiturah Adelaide Howell. Mr. Campbell has one son, Colin Howell, and one daughter, Elizabeth Gertrude. Mrs. Campbell is regent of Fort Garry Chapter and president of the Provincial Chapter of Manitoba, of the Imperial Order, Daughters of Empire, and is identified with the church, philanthropic

and club life of Winnipeg's women. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Manitoba and St. Charles Country Clubs, Winnipeg, and the Hunt Club and Albany Club, Toronto. He is also closely identified with Masonry, having taken the Scottish Rite degrees in Winnipeg. In the work of the Presbyterian church he is actively interested, is one of its leading members and no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain. For five years he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association and he is equally earnest as a champion of education, having been a member of the board of management of Manitoba College for more than two decades and chairman of that body, 1897-1907. In his grasp of affairs he has few equals. His analytical power is manifest in his management of government as well as professional interests and his clear reasoning has found expression in tangible and beneficial results.

J. M. Gordon

James T. Gordon

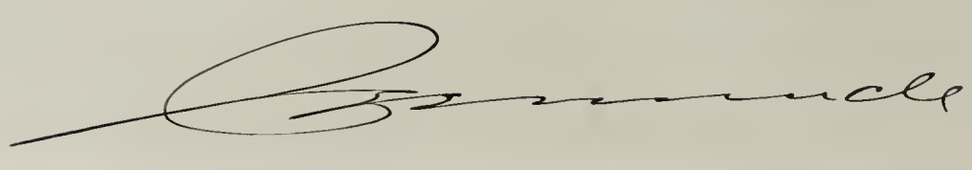
EXTENSIVE operations in lumber, cattle and wheat —his business interests reaching out to various sections of the country—have made James T. Gordon a notable figure on the stage of business activity in Canada. Bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control, he successfully manages mammoth enterprises, carrying forward to completion whatever he undertakes and coordinating seemingly diverse elements into a harmonious whole. He is perhaps best known as the president of the Gordon, Ironside & Fares Company, Ltd., and in his various other business connections, especially with financial interests throughout the province.

Mr. Gordon is a native of Tweed, Ontario, born December 24, 1858. His parents, John and Sarah (Elliott) Gordon, were natives of the north of Ireland and in 1845 became residents of Canada. The father devoted his life to farming and is still living on the old homestead in Ontario but the mother passed away in April, 1909, at the age of eighty-two years.

The period of James T. Gordon's youth was spent in the usual manner of the farm lads of the age and locality. He became familiar with the work of the fields in vacation periods while pursuing his education in the public schools of Tweed. He was eighteen years of age when he put aside his text-books and thereafter devoted his entire time to farm work until twenty years of age. The opportunities of a growing western country attracted him and in 1878 he came to Manitoba, where he entered the employ of Dick, Banning & Company, lumber merchants of Winnipeg. He remained for three years in that employ and then embarked in the lumber business on his own account, remaining in that field until 1885, when he sold out to his partner, Mr. Ironside. Removing to Pilot Mound, Manitoba, he was until 1893 engaged in the lumber, cattle and wheat business at that place, after which he returned to Winnipeg and resumed business relations with his old partner, becoming senior member of the present firm of Gordon, Ironside & Fares Company, Ltd. They own and operate one of the largest packing houses west of the Great

Lakes and have branch houses at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora, Rainy River, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Montreal, Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw. With the land development and the stock-raising and agricultural activities of this section of the country their business has steadily grown and has become one of the chief productive enterprises of Winnipeg. Forceful and resourceful, Mr. Gordon wisely directs the interests that come under his supervision, considering no detail too unimportant to claim his attention, while at the same time giving due prominence to the principal features in the business. In addition to his other interests he has become connected with various financial concerns, being president of the Standard Trust Company; president of the Monarch Life Insurance Company, the Royal Securities Company, the Manitoba Mortgage Company, the firm of A. Carruthers & Company, and a director of the Sterling Bank.

In 1885 Mr. Gordon was married to Miss Mearle Baldwin, a daughter of Joseph Baldwin, of York county, Ontario, and to them have been born two children, Charles E. and James Cook, both of whom are associated with their father in business. Mr. Gordon is devoted to his family and prefers to spend his leisure hours at his own fireside, yet he is not unappreciative of the social amenities of life and is a member of the Manitoba, Carleton and Adanac Clubs. He also belongs to the Methodist church and his political affiliation is with the conservative party. That he is popular and can command a strong following is indicated by the fact that in 1900 he was elected a member of the local legislature for South Winnipeg by acclamation, and was reelected in 1902, receiving indorsement of his services from time to time until in all he served ten years in that body. He is deeply interested in matters relating to municipal progress and to civic affairs in Winnipeg and in 1904 he served as president of the Dominion Exposition at Winnipeg, while since 1889 he has been a director of the Exposition Company. His career is another illustration of the fact that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is rather the outcome of indefatigable energy, clear judgment and experience.



Robert Ironside

GREAT as was his success in business—a business that earned for him the title of "Canada's Cattle King"—it was not his prosperity which will cause Robert Ironside to be remembered as long as those who knew him have still an abiding place on this earth. It is not his wealth but the use he made of it which brought to him the high regard and honor of his fellowmen, while his personal characteristics gained for him the warm friendship of all whom he met. His entire career was marked by orderly progression, arising from his thorough understanding of his own capacities and powers, and his correct judgment of those things which go to make up life's contacts and experiences. He was born in London, Ontario, in 1854, and died on October 10, 1910. He was one of a family of eight children. His father, William Ironside, was a millwright of Scotland and in early life came to the new world, settling in Ontario, where he thereafter lived. He married Catherine Airth, also a native of Scotland, and it was while residents of London, Ontario, that their son, Robert, was born. In the common schools of that city he pursued his education and continued a resident of London until about twenty-eight years of age, when he sought the opportunities of the great and growing western country, making his way to Manitoba. Not yet had the Canadian Pacific completed its connections between the east and the west, but his remarkable prescience enabled him to see into the future and judge, somewhat at least, of what the years were to bring this great and growing western district. Its rich agricultural possibilities were being used in the production of wheat, and Mr. Ironside began the sale of farm implements. The fact that he often had to accept his pay in grain and cattle led him to become connected with those departments of business which ultimately proved the source of his fortune. While living in Manitou he there erected the first elevator, having a capacity of forty thousand bushels. Forming the acquaintance of J. T. Gordon, the men entered into a partnership under the firm style of Gordon & Ironside, and gradually extended their operations as exporters of cattle. They became more

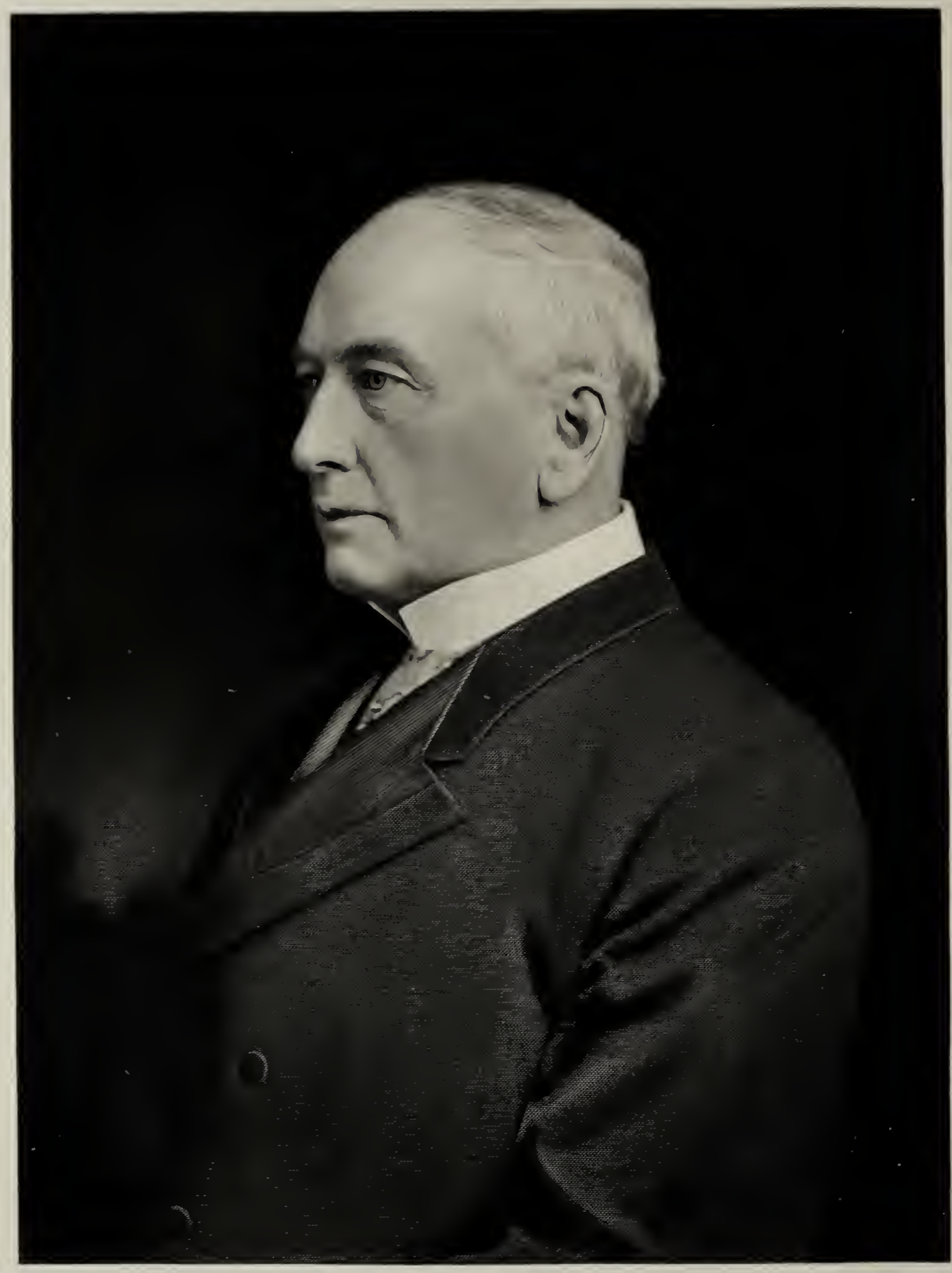
widely known in that connection in Canada than any other firm. The admission of a third partner led to the adoption of the style of Gordon, Ironside & Fares Company, Limited, under which name the business is still carried on. At that time J. T. Gordon was interested in the lumber trade in Manitou, and after becoming a partner of Mr. Ironside the firm dealt in lumber as well as grain and cattle. Afterward, however, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Gordon removing to Pilot Mound, but in the course of a year or so the previous business relations were resumed and remained unbroken until the death of Mr. Ironside. The partners, being men of keen insight and business acumen, readily recognized their opportunities, which they utilized wisely and well. They did fairly well in supplying construction gangs and in 1885 during the Northwestern rebellion they supplied the commissariat department with beef imported from Ontario. In the meantime cattle grazing was becoming an important industry of the district and the firm in 1887, recognizing the fact that many cattle were being raised convenient to shipping points along the Pembina line, concluded to begin shipments of cattle to eastern Canada. Mr. Ironside went with the first trainload and found a ready market for the stock. For a number of years thereafter the firm continued to ship extensively to eastern Canada and about 1891 extended the scope of their activities by making exports to England, sending in their first shipment about fifteen hundred head. Since that time they have had many competitors but have ever remained in the lead.

Mr. Ironside was a man of remarkable business ability. He was a persistent, energetic and resolute worker, possessing strong executive powers, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his business while at all times he was strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. Keenly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade, he passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led, and was enabled to focus his energies in directions where fruition was certain. If a keen thinker could correctly deliberate his business characteristics, such might be given in these words: A progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment, a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance, a native justice expressing itself in correct principles and purposes. Growing year by year, the firm at length shipped no less than seventy thousand head of cattle in a single season to Great Britain. If a shipload represented five hundred head, it would require one hundred and forty ships to transport these. The firm pasture their cattle upon extensive ranches. The first ranch they purchased

was called the Bar U. The brand was shown by the capital letter U with a mark or line across the top. Later they purchased Willow Creek ranch, later another on the south Saskatchewan and afterward a very extensive ranch adjoining that one owned by the brother of Lord Charles Beresford, of Mexico. This was twelve by twenty miles, making two hundred and forty miles square. The firm later disposed of that ranch and purchased the Crane Lake ranch and a number of others in that vicinity. For years they had a lease on the Blood Reserve from the goverment and thus the interests of the firm kept growing year by year. At the same time they had had much to do in influencing the Canadian Pacific to employ modern methods of shipping cattle. Mr. Ironside's methods, as he expressed it to the railroad company, were "just keep them moving along all the time—never let them stop." He also did much to compel lower freights on cattle to Montreal. He did not confine his cattle shipments to England but sent largely to South Africa, Switzerland and France and at the time of his death was planning to enter the German markets. At different periods he made investments in real estate in Montreal until his holdings there were very extensive. It seemed that his judgment in such matters was never at fault and that the results met with his expectations, which were always in the line of progress and improvement.

In November, 1889, Mr. Ironside was married at Carman, Manitoba, to Miss Annie Gordon, a daughter of James Gordon and a cousin of his partner. They became the parents of two sons, Robert Gordon and Charles Frederick, and they also reared and educated a niece, Annie Gordon Ironside. Mr. Ironside held membership in the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributed liberally while in the various departments of church work he was very active. He was intensely interested in missions and he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity which his wealth gave to help generously all branches of church, missionary and charitable work. In politics he was liberal and was made a member of parliament to represent Manitoba about the year 1892. It was not long afterward that he removed to Montreal, where he continued to reside until his death. He became a member of the Board of Trade of that city and was also elected to the council of that institution in which capacity he served for two years. Many stories are related of his charity and the methods which he employed in assisting others. He did not believe in the indiscriminate giving which fosters idleness and vagrancy, but sought out practical methods of assisting his fellowment and of cultivating the spirit of independence and self-reliance in others. He frequently advanced

sums of money to set newsboys up in business. He insisted upon their returning the sums punctually, knowing that in so doing he cultivated business habits which would be of worth to them throughout the remainder of their lives. We quote from the Toronto Saturday Night which at the time of his death wrote of him as follows: "That Robert Ironside was a millionaire few meeting him in a casual way would for one moment suspect. For a man who conducted the biggest cattle export business in North America and of necessity carried around on his shoulders an immense amount of responsibility, he showed less evidence of hurry or worry than any man you could possibly come across. * * * It is no flattery to say that he was held in the highest possible regard by all of his business associates. Notwithstanding his ever present smile and his ever ready and somewhat whimsical humor, when you conversed with him you became aware of his seriousness of purpose. Confidence in his statements was spontaneous. He was so backward in expressing his views and so modest and unassuming in his demeanor that you might have passed him by among a crowd of men of affairs. Rather was he desirous to hear your opinion than to express his." Men who met him in a business way, however, soon learned to recognize his worth and to know that his words counted. His intelligence early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins and industry became the beacon light of his life. As the years passed his sound judgment developed through experience and he won notable success, yet he placed no fictitious value upon this, realizing that life meant more than the accumulation of wealth. He met every obligation and duty of life with high purpose and stood ever as a man among men.



J. A. MacArthur. M. D.

John Alexander MacArthur, M. D., C. M.

THE province of Manitoba, with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted to its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various professional lines and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of the province and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical profession and the general public. He was born in Lobo township, Middlesex county, Ontario, a son of Archibald and Christina MacArthur, who were from the highlands of Scotland.

Dr. MacArthur supplemented his public-school course by study in the Seminary of Middlesex and was graduated M. D., C. M. from McGill University, with the class of 1886. He received the degree ad eundum M. D., C. M. from Manitoba University, but previous to coming to Winnipeg had engaged in the practice of his profession in Clinton, Iowa. Since 1884 he has resided continuously in Winnipeg and is one of the eminent medical practitioners of the west. He has ever continued a close student of the science of medicine and his broad knowledge and notable skill in practice are evidenced in the honors which have been conferred upon him by the medical fraternity. He was president of the Winnipeg Medico-Chirurgical Association in 1903-4 and is a member of the Canadian Medical Association, which he represented as vice president for Manitoba in 1902-3. He belongs to the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Public Health Association. He also belongs to the International Association of Railway Surgeons and aside from an extensive private practice was surgeon for the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway from 1888 until it became a Canadian Northern property. He is physician and surgeon to St. Boniface Hospital and consulting physician to the Winnipeg General Hospital. As a medical educator his fame has spread abroad, for he is professor of diseases of children in the Manitoba Medical College, and

formerly professor of medical jurisprudence and toxicology in the same institution.

In Montreal, in 1872, Dr. MacArthur was married to Miss Lucile C. Casey. His wife was a near relative of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, president of the southern Confederacy. A distinguished artist, two of her paintings were accepted in the Paris salon of 1888, two were exhibited at the Royal Canadian Academy's meeting at Montreal in 1893, and two at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Mrs. MacArthur died at sea May 28, 1902, while returning to Canada after a visit to Scotland.

Dr. MacArthur is well known in various fraternal and social connections, and he is interested in the problems of the time as they affect the welfare and progress of the individual, the city and the country at large. He has been president of the local branch of the Dominion Alliance and of the Winnipeg St. Andrews Society. He is president of the Playgoers Society and is deeply interested in the question of the elevation of the stage. Pleasure and recreation are sought in the fields of music, art, lacrosse and cricket and he enjoys the friendship and comradeship which come to him through his membership in the Canadian, Manitoba, Carleton and Commercial Clubs. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Baptist church. His political views accord with the principles of the liberal party and he is a past president of the Winnipeg Liberal Association, while in 1904 and 1907, as the liberal candidate, he contested the constituency for center Winnipeg for the Manitoba legislature. His interests are thus broad and varied and yet his activities center upon his profession. He is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, constantly overburdened by demands for his services. He is a man of the highest and purest character, an industrious and ambitious student and a gifted teacher. Genial in disposition, unobtrusive and unassuming, he is patient under adverse criticism and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent.

Jas. A. Brown

Dr. James Cowan

ONE of the upbuilders and developers of this part of the province was the late Dr. James Cowan, of Portage la Prairie, pioneer physician and beloved citizen, whose eminently long and useful life was terminated in 1910. Dr. Cowan was born on August 20, 1831, in Tyrone, Ireland, a son of Joseph Cowan, a farmer, and received his education in the Hibernian Academy at Five Mile Town in County Tyrone, and afterwards taught school for one and one-half years before leaving home. He came to Canada in 1850, and after one winter spent at Montreal located in Ontario, where he again started school teaching. He continued in this line for six years, during which time he studied medicine, and afterwards practiced in Harrison, Ontario, for eleven years.

In 1871 Dr. Cowan came to Manitoba, coming by way of St. Paul, Minnesota, and down the Red river. He located at Portage la Prairie and bought the practice of Lynch & Jacques and continued active in his profession for two years, after which he purchased a sawmill outfit, which he set up at Assiniboine, this being the first sawmill in that section. After a year, however, he sold out his interest in this concern and resumed the practice of his profession, and was also extensively and successfully engaged in land dealing.

The early life of Dr. Cowan was one filled with hardship and trials, which he met bravely and overcame with courage. He was the only physician west of Winnipeg and drives of fifty or sixty miles were not uncommon. Often he did not know whether or not he could make his way back through the blizzards which obliterated the trails. Gradually he built up a large practice and was widely beloved for his signally unselfish life. He remained active in his profession until about 1894, when he retired, his practice being relinquished to his son, Dr. Samuel B. Cowan, one of the leading physicians of Portage la Prairie.

Dr. James Cowan always took an active interest in political affairs, and besides serving as coroner for the province for a number of years, was for seven years an able and influential member of the provincial legislature. In former years his support was given to

the conservative party, but later he became independent, voting for those men and measures which he believed to be most conducive to the general good of the community at large. He held membership in the Church of England.

He was married in Harrison, Wellington county, Ontario, to Miss Janet Broadfoot, a resident of that place, and they became the parents of the following children: Samuel B., who is a physician; Harry J., an attorney; Mary J., who is now Mrs. John O'Brien; and Thomas H., a farmer. All are residents of Portage la Prairie.

S. Duffin

Simon Duffin

ONE of the well known of the old-time business men of Winnipeg, who laid the real foundations for subsequent commercial structures that have placed that city foremost among Canada's wholesale centers, was Simon Duffin. For many years Mr. Duffin was the leading photographer in Winnipeg, and his work was taken as a standard. Not a few of the portraits of old settlers, as well as a number of the early scenes of Manitoba, in this work, have been reproduced from photographs made by him.

Simon Duffin was a native of Ireland, and at an early age came to Canada, settling at Odessa, Ontario, where he conducted a general store until 1872. While carrying on general merchandising in the east, he purchased a photographic caravan, and with this started for the west, traveling as far as he could, and then selling his wagon, but bringing the photographic outfit to Winnipeg. He opened his first gallery at what is now 571 Main street, on the present site of the Brunswick Hotel, becoming the pioneer photographer of the city. Subsequently he removed his business to No. 472 Main street, which has ever since remained its location. In 1888 he disposed of the photographic gallery to the firm of Steele & Wing and concentrated his energies upon the conduct of a wholesale photo supply business, under the name of Duffin & Company. In this he continued until his death, which occurred on July 26, 1900.

Mr. Duffin's death, at the age of fifty-seven, was untimely, and while he left a comfortable estate, his opportunities would have been much greater had he been permitted to attain the psalmist's three score and ten. After his death, the business which he founded was sold to Newman F. Calder, who continued it under the same name until January, 1908, when it was incorporated as Duffin & Company, Limited, with N. F. Calder as president; and Earle C. Duffin, as vice president.

The business has grown by leaps and bounds. In 1899 Simon Duffin was able to take care of the entire trade; today the company has an average staff of twenty-one people in Winnipeg, and in addition conducts a branch house in Calgary. The trade extends over

the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and is the largest of its kind in the Dominion. They supply complete equipment for a photographic studio, from the carpet to the most delicate photographic instruments, and when the work is completed there will be found nothing lacking. As the pioneer in such an enterprise, Mr. Duffin deserves much credit for instituting upon a safe and substantial basis a business that has grown steadily and rapidly with the advancing years. He did not fear to venture where favoring opportunity led the way, and the simple weight of his character and ability carried him into important commercial relations.

His death left a son and daughter, Earle C. and Josie. Mrs. Duffin, previous to her marriage, was Miss Sarah Jane Calder, of Grimsby, Ontario.

Simon Duffin was one of the oldest Master Masons in western Canada, and had held the honorable position of past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 3, and was serving as treasurer at the time of his death. He was also an active member of Prince Rupert's Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons.

Earle C. Duffin, the only son of Simon Duffin, and, as previously stated, vice president of Duffin Company, Limited, was born in 1887, in the building at 472 Main street, now occupied by that firm, a portion of the structure being used then for the family residence. He attended the public schools of Winnipeg and passed through consecutive grades to the high school, while later he spent a year in Wesleyan College. He entered the firm in January, 1908, when the corporation of Duffin & Company, Limited, was formed, and since has been an active factor in its successful management. The house maintains the highest standard in its personnel, in the line of goods carried and in its treatment of patrons.

Mr. Duffin is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to The Assiniboine Lodge, No. 114, A. F. & A. M., and Winnipeg Lodge of Perfection, of the Scottish Rite.

H. W. Hutchinson

Hodgson Wilberforce Hutchinson

THERE are few men whose lives indicate more clearly the possibilities for successful accomplishment through industry, perseverance and unabating energy than that of Hodgson Wilberforce Hutchinson, the managing director of the John Deere Plow Company at Winnipeg and a factor in the control of many of the most important financial, commercial and industrial undertakings of the province. Possibilities and difficulties have seemed to act with him as an impetus for renewed effort and well defined plans for effecting their fruition in prosperity, by reason of his executive force and administrative ability.

Hodgson Wilberforce Hutchinson is a native of the province of Ontario, his birth having occurred in Clark township, Durham county, October 20, 1862. His father, Robert Hutchinson, who at one time conducted a general mercantile store at Durham, is now collector of customs at Listowell, Ontario. He has long survived his wife, Mrs. Victoria (Hodgson) Hutchinson, who died during the infancy of her son, H. W. Hutchinson.

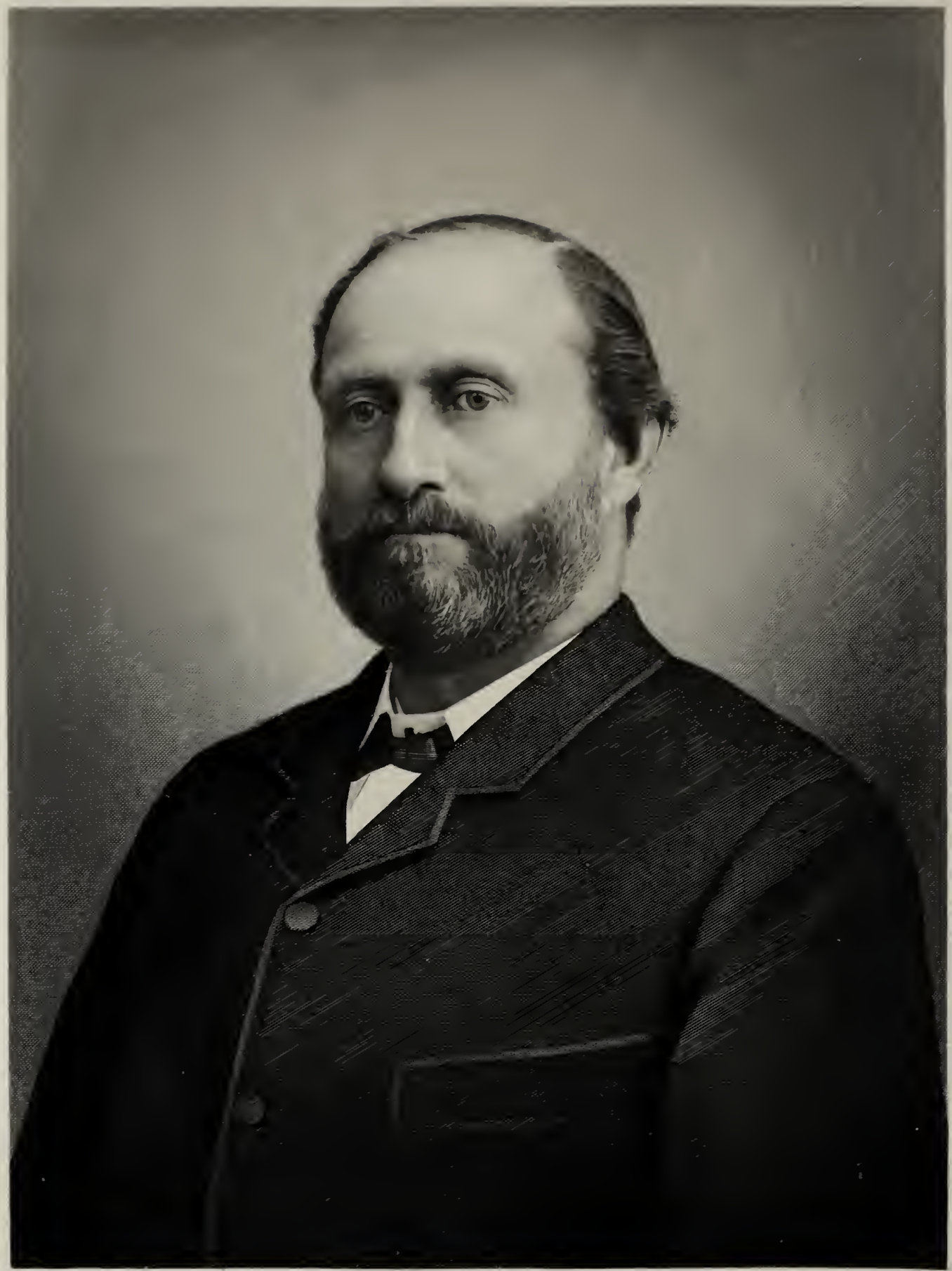
In the public schools of his native county the subject of this review began his education, which he continued in Albert College of Belleville, Ontario. His initial business training was received in his father's store, where he remained for two years, but since December, 1882, he has been connected with the business interests of Winnipeg and Manitoba. He was first employed in this city as bookkeeper for David Maxwell, an implement manufacturer, and such was his capability and fidelity that on the 1st of June, 1884, he was made manager of the business and so continued until November 1, 1888, when he became identified with F. A. Fairchild & Company, whom he represented as manager until May 1, 1895, when the business was taken over by the Fairchild Company, Limited, and reorganized as a joint stock company. At that time Mr. Hutchinson was made secretary-treasurer and manager and following the demise of Mr. Fairchild in October, 1898, he was appointed general manager of the business and so continued until July, 1900, when he succeeded to the presi-

dency. In 1904 he became the owner of a controlling interest in this enterprise which he carried on under the old firm name until the 31st of December, 1907, when the business was taken over by the John Deere Plow Company. Mr. Hutchinson became quite extensively interested financially in the new enterprise and resumed the management in addition to the duties of the vice presidency of the company, still acting in the dual capacity.

His interests in that connection are broad and important and yet by no means indicate the scope of his activities. He is financially interested and is active in the control of many other business concerns, being now president of the Mortgage Investors, Ltd., the Consolidated Mortgage Company and the Brockville Atlas Motor Company of Brockville; vice president of the John Deere Plow Company, Ltd., and the Anchor Wire Fence Company, both of Winnipeg; the Port Arthur Wagon Company of Port Arthur; the Dalton Manufacturing Company of Toronto, and the Security Investment Company of Winnipeg. His name is also on the directorate of the North Empire Insurance Company, the Chandler-Fisher Company, Ltd., and the Dominion Bank, all of Winnipeg; the Estevan Brick & Coal Company, of Estevan; the firm of Deere & Company of Moline, Illinois; and the Dain Manufacturing Company, of Welland, Ontario.

In 1886 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hutchinson and Miss Margaret Maclean, a daughter of A. D. Maclean, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Hutchinson died in January, 1897, and on the 23d of August, 1899, he married Charlotte Isabel Macgregor, of Hamilton, Ontario, by whom he has one son, Walter Macgregor. Mr. Hutchinson is actively interested in fraternal affairs, holding membership in Ancient Landmark Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and with the Woodmen of the World and the Banner Workmen. In politics he indorses the liberal party and in club circles he is known as a member of the Manitoba, St. Charles Country and Canadian Clubs, all of this city. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he is the treasurer and one of the trustees of the Broadway Methodist church of Winnipeg. He is likewise a member of the board of governors of Wesley College and the executive of the college board. Humanitarian principles figure largely in his life and his many commendable characteristics have won for him the admiration and high regard of those with whom he has been associated. He has made wise use of time and talents and opportunities and as the years have passed he has achieved

what he has undertaken nor has he limited his efforts to successful accomplishment in one direction. On the contrary, he has called forth his activities along many lines and has featured largely in promoting Winnipeg's growth and prosperity while at the same time he has advanced his individual interests.



David G. McBain

David Graham McBain

THE name of David Graham McBain is inseparably associated with the early development and upbuilding of Winnipeg and the west, and no history of this region would be complete without extended mention of him, for, although a man of modest disposition, he possessed strong intelligence and sound judgment and not only contributed through his own labors to public progress but also through the sound advice which he gave to those who relied upon his opinions. He was born in Valcutchie, Quebec, in 1831, and was of Scotch lineage, his parents coming from Scotland to the new world and establishing their home at Quebec. Taking up the contracting business in his native city, David G. McBain aided in the building of the Quebec & Gossburg Railroad and also had timber limits in the north mountains. He became familiar with every phase of frontier life. He was a good sportsman and trapper and on his removal to the west brought with him a sufficient number of beaver skins to make coats for the family. He arrived in Winnipeg in 1871 and after remaining here one winter, he returned to Quebec, and in 1878 removed his family to this province. Soon after his arrival here he began purchasing different stocks of goods that were for sale and then disposed of these, his business enterprise and careful management enabling him to make advantageous sales. He kept abreast with the vanguard who were the builders and promoters of the city and in various ways left the impression of his ability upon its progress. At the corner of Rupert and Main streets he built one of the first brick veneer buildings of Winnipeg and he also established one of the first biscuit manufactories of the city, its location being on Higgins avenue. After embarking in that business he was awarded the contract for making hard-tack for the soldiers in the Northwest rebellion. The new enterprise proved a profitable one and he continued in the business for a number of years, after which he sold out and practically retired, purchasing eighty-five acres of land on the east side of the Red river in East Kildonan, where he erected a pleasant residence and spent the remainder of his days in comfort. Nature gifted him with strong intellectual forces, enabling him readily to become

master of every situation and to recognize the opportunities that came with the passing years. His opinions were always sound, his advice always practical.

Mr. McBain was married in Quebec to Miss Hannah Ross, and they became the parents of six children, two of whom, Jessie and E. G. McBain, are still living, while Robert, Mamie, Eva and William G. have passed away. For some time the family occupied one of the first residences in Point Douglas, erected by the father, who lived there until his retirement to the farm. The house is still standing, being now the property of his son, E. G. McBain. In matters relating to his city, Mr. McBain was deeply interested and at one time served as alderman of Winnipeg. Other political honors would have been accorded him had he so desired, his friends urging him to become candidate for mayor, but he declined. He preferred not to distract his attention from his business interests and his judicious investments, careful management and unfaltering enterprise constituted the basis of substantial success. He was sixty-six years of age when in March, 1897, he passed away.

Ernie G. McBain

E. G. McBAIN, engaged in the real-estate business and gardening at East Kildonan, was born in Quebec in 1871 and is a son of David G. McBain, of whom mention is made above. With the removal of the family to the west he pursued his education in the schools of Winnipeg and upon attaining his majority became associated with his brother, William G., in the conduct of a ranch at Netley Lake. They carried on the business for about nine years, at the end of which time E. G. McBain returned to the old homestead, since which time he has engaged in gardening and in the real-estate business, buying and selling property. Both interests are proving profitable, for his affairs are carefully conducted, industry and integrity being the salient features in his business career.

In Winnipeg E. G. McBain was married to Miss Naomi Barnes, a daughter of Robert Barnes, who came from Ontario to Manitoba about thirty years ago. The two children of this marriage are, Eva Marguerite and Robert Earl, aged respectively eleven and five years. Mr. McBain votes with the liberal party and is a public-spirited man, greatly interested in all that pertains to the upbuilding and welfare of this district in which practically his entire life has been passed.

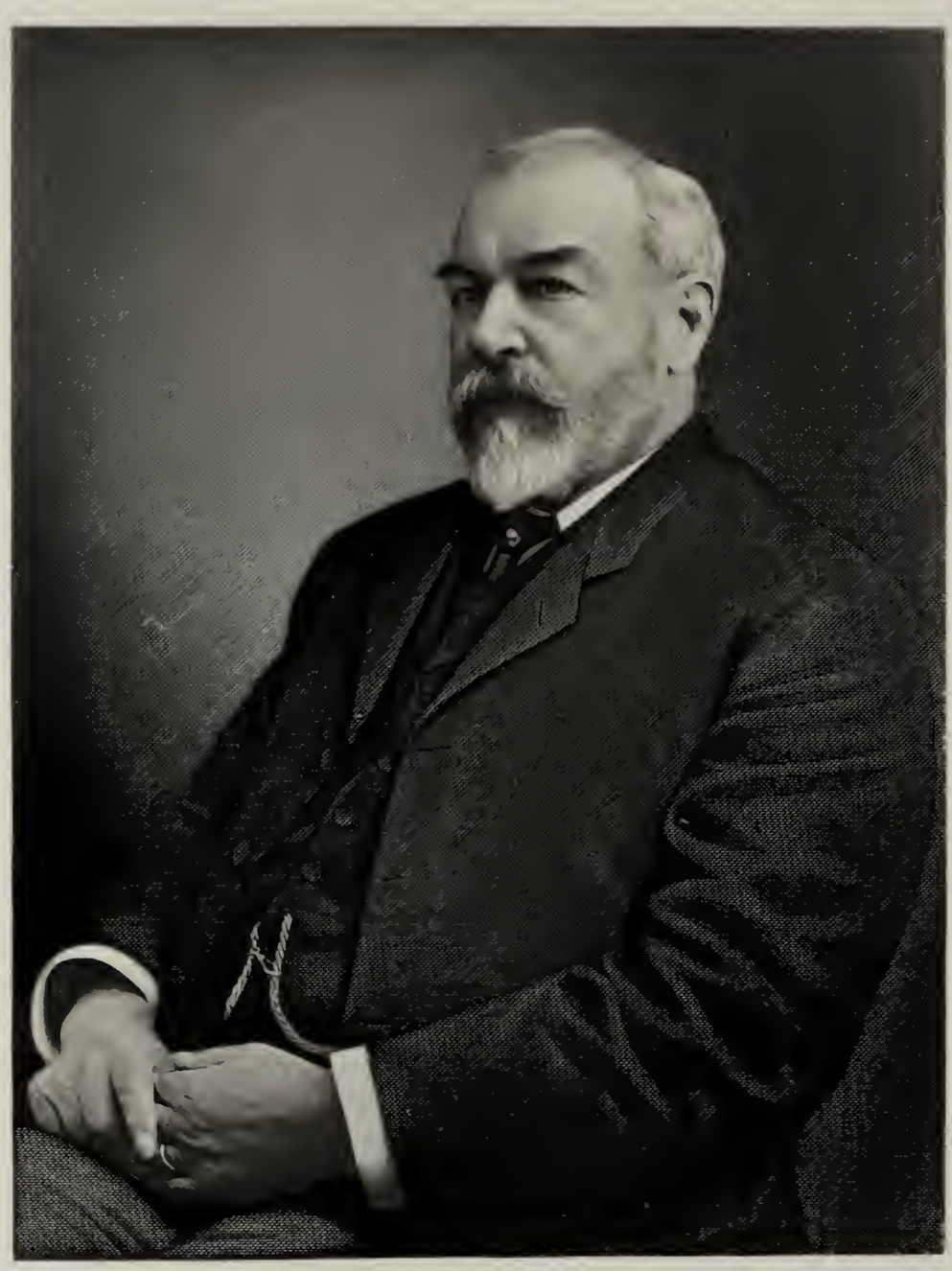
Hugh Armstrong

Hugh Armstrong, M. P. P.

HUGH ARMSTRONG is well qualified for political leadership, bringing to bear in the solution of important governmental problems the same keen insight, thoroughness and perspicacity that are features in his successful business career. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, August 5, 1858, and is a son of the late Hugh Armstrong, who on removing to Canada in 1860 settled in Carleton county. The son, then two years of age, was educated in the common and grammar schools of Richmond, that county, and subsequently spent several years as a teacher. He afterward became interested in mercantile pursuits, representing commercial interests at Dunrobin, Carleton county, for about five years. Success attended his labors there but in 1883 he disposed of his interests, thinking to find still better opportunities in Manitoba, which was being rapidly developed and seemed to have before her a prosperous future. He rented a store of the Hudson's Bay Company at Poplar Point, put in a stock of goods and for several years carried on the business. Again, however, he sold out and turned his attention to the fish business, being one of the first to export fish from the province. To this line of activity he has since directed his efforts and a growing trade has led to the organization of the Armstrong Trading Company, of which he is now the president and general manager. The business of the house is extensive and is being constantly developed along modern lines. As prosperity has attended his labors he has made judicious investments in property and is now a heavy dealer in real estate, generally having large holdings in various parts of the province.

In 1885 Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Mary Younghusband, a daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Acres) Younghusband, of Carleton county, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the Church of England and he also has membership relations with the Masonic fraternity. In political affairs he manifests a deep and active interest, as all true and loyal citizens should do. He believes each individual should stand firmly for the principles which he deems essential in good government. In 1892 Mr. Armstrong

was elected to the local legislature, holding his seat until the dissolution of that parliament. He refused a renomination in Woodlands for the party but accepted the nomination in Selkirk for the Dominion house, suffering defeat at the polls, however. Following the death of William Garland in 1901 he was elected by acclamation to the local legislature for the city of Portage la Prairie and was reelected in 1903. Further indorsement of his public service came in his third election in 1907 and a fourth in 1910, so that he is still representing the city of Portage la Prairie in the provincial parliament. In November, 1909, he assumed the office of provincial treasurer, in which capacity he is still serving. He is ever loyal to his supporters and their welfare and is well adapted by native talents, ability and interests to a prominent political career. His friends are legion and many of them are found in the Manitoba, Portage, Carleton and Adanac Clubs, of all of which he is a member. He is today one of the old-time residents of Manitoba, having for about thirty years made his home in this province, during which his activities and his influence have been important factors in general advancement as well as individual business success.



David Young

David Young, M. D.

DR. DAVID YOUNG, a retired physician of Winnipeg, was for a period of twenty-eight years the medical superintendent of the asylum for the insane of the province of Manitoba. He was born at Sarnia, Ontario, in 1847, and acquired his professional education in Queen's University at Kingston, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1871. The exodus of population was westward at that time and in its sweep he came to Manitoba and in June, 1871, opened an office at Lower Fort Garry and was there engaged in the general practice of medicine until 1884. In June of that year he was appointed medical superintendent of the asylum for the insane of the province of Manitoba. The insane were cared for in the penitentiary previous to February, 1885, at which time the hospital for the insane was opened in temporary quarters at Lower Fort Garry. The present building at Selkirk was completed and occupied in May, 1886, and was the first of its kind in the province. Dr. Young continued as medical superintendent in charge of the asylum until March, 1912, when he resigned and retired to private life. At one period all of the insane of the entire Northwest territory were sent to this institution, and his long retention in this important position is incontrovertible evidence of his professional skill and special adaptability in the treatment of the mentally unsound.

On September 11, 1872, Dr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Rosina A. Somerville, of Quebec, a daughter of Hon. R. P. Somerville, ex-member of parliament for Huntingdon, Quebec. Dr. and Mrs. Young have four sons and one daughter. The family residence is at No. 494 Camden place, in Winnipeg. Dr. Young has been a resident of the province of Manitoba for more than four decades and has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as one of its eminent physicians and esteemed citizens.

Richard H. Young

A NATIVE of Winnipeg, a son of a pioneer in Fort Garry and at the present time one of the most important men in real-estate circles of the city is Richard H. Young. He was born at Lower Fort Garry, which is now Winnipeg, in 1876, a son of Dr. David and Rosina A. (Somerville) Young, the former for twenty-eight years in charge of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane at Selkirk and a more extended mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Richard H. Young acquired his education in the public schools of Winnipeg and at St. John's College. In 1897 he went to the Klondike and spent seven years mining in the gold fields. Here his familiarity with the long Canadian winters, which had taught him endurance through blizzard and storm, stood him in good stead and was one of the important causes of his rapid success. In 1904 he returned to Winnipeg and in association with others incorporated the Western Iron Works, which is now the Western Steel & Iron Works. He retained his directorship in this concern until 1907, when he severed his connection with it and established himself in the real-estate business at 36 Aikins building. He represents in this city the Selkirk Land & Investment Company and the Hunter-Young Realty Company and manages the affairs under his charge so ably and well that he is today recognized as a power and a force in the general expansion of the city.

In 1907 Mr. Young married Miss Elizabeth Nugent, and they have one daughter. Mr. Young is well known in the Masonic order, holding membership in Northern Light Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M. He gives his allegiance to the conservative party and at the present time is councilman of the municipality of Fort Garry, standing in politics as he does in business—for progress, growth and integrity of purpose. Much credit is due him for the success he has attained, for he has made his influence felt in high circles and throughout his entire career has commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he has had business or social relations.

Victor Mager

Victor Mager

BY RIGHT of ability, long residence and popularity Victor Mager is now serving as president of the Pioneers Association and also has membership with the Old Timers of Winnipeg. Hardly had the work of civilization and development been begun in this district leading to the present day progress and prosperity ere he became a sharer in the work which has converted a frontier village into a metropolitan center. He was born in 1849, in the province of Lorraine, then a part of France, but in 1870 conquered by Germany, and arrived in this country on the 25th of July, 1859, when a youth of ten years.

The family, consisting of the father, Jean Mager, the mother and five children left Lorraine in September, 1858, and passed the first winter on the American continent in St. Paul, Minnesota. In the spring the journey was made with ox carts to Red River Settlement—now Winnipeg, which destination was reached after twenty-four days of travel, Walhalla, North Dakota, being one of the towns on the way. One incident of the journey which Mr. Mager recalls vividly is when their party consisting mostly of half-breed freighters met with some Sioux Indians a few miles from Walhalla. Although the "Metis" and Indians were at peace at this period, it was deemed wise by the freighters to be on their guard, and that night, the "ring" was made which consisted in forming the camp in a circle with the carts on the outside. Nothing happened, however, to mar the trip, but this simple episode should certainly impress our readers with the debt of gratitude this and succeeding generations owe to those intrepid pioneers who at the risk of their lives have made possible the harvest of prosperity and wealth, which their successors are reaping. On their arrival here the family took up their residence in St. Boniface, where after a laborious and successful career the father died in 1891, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years.

Before leaving Europe Victor Mager was educated in the French and German schools of his native district and following the arrival of the family in St. Paul, there continued his education and gained his first knowledge of the English language. In 1860 he entered St.

Boniface College, where he remained as a boarder for six years, his liberal educational training well qualifying him for onerous and responsible duties in later life. When his school life was ended he became engaged in business with his father and later they acquired the ownership of a sawmill and gristmill on the river, where the hospital now stands. After being actively connected with the conduct of that business for four or five years Victor Mager left home and in 1872 purchased fifty acres of land, being lot 108 of the parish of St. Boniface, then part of the municipality of St. Boniface. To this he added, as his financial resources increased, until within the boundaries of his property were comprised one hundred and thirteen acres, all of which is now subdivided and laid out in building lots. In the year of his first purchase, 1872, he began gardening but in that year and the three succeeding years grasshoppers destroyed everything that he planted. Such a condition was discouraging, yet he met his losses with fortitude and persevered in the task which for forty years thereafter proved a profitable source of income, Mr. Mager being numbered among the most successful gardeners of this district. He possesses natural ability as a salesman, so that he was able to market his crops at a good profit. He always saw to it that his products were of the highest standard of excellence, in fact, his was a model garden and natural prosperity attended his labors. He ever sought methods which would improve his work and add to the efficiency of his labors and his perseverance made him one of the leading gardeners of this section of the province. For many years he was a member of the Agricultural Society and about ten years ago organized the Market Gardeners' Society for the protection and mutual benefit of those engaged in that line of business. This society is still in existence with his son, Gustave Mager, as the secretary and treasurer and George T. Chapman, of St. James, as the president.

In November, 1870, Mr. Mager was married to Miss Elizabeth Emmerling, a daughter of John Emmerling and a niece of George Emmerling, who was the first owner of the ground where now stands the McIntyre block. Mr. and Mrs. Mager became the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living, Georgine, the wife of Edouard Guilbault; and Gustave, Ferdinand and Jules. Joseph Mager, the well known federal inspector of weights and measures who died in 1910, was the oldest son.

While his business life was one of activity and his interests were always carefully looked after Mr. Mager yet found time to perform all the duties of citizenship and did his part in upholding and promoting the stability of the district in which he made his home. He

was a trustee of the first school of his district, was one of the builders of the schoolhouse and served on the school board for thirty years. He acted in that capacity at a time when he had to make up all assessments and collected all the taxes himself. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of the cause of education, realizing that it is one of the strongest forces in good government and progressive citizenship. In 1882 he was elected councillor of the municipality of St. Boniface, which has since become the Municipality of St. Vital, while in 1883 he was appointed reeve and so continued for twelve years, in which position he has ever been known as a man of progress and remarkable foresight. Mr. Mager is also very proud of the fact that he was returning officer for the county of St. Boniface at the first provincial election in 1870 when the Girard government came to power, and a year after, returning officer for the county of Selkirk at the first federal election in the province, when Donald Smith, now Lord Strathcona, was sent to Ottawa by that county. He is a prominent member of the Catholic parish of St. Boniface and has contributed generously to the support of his church and it has to be a stormy day, indeed, when his familiar face is absent from his pew in the cathedral on a Sunday.

More than a half a century has come and gone since Mr. Mager arrived in Winnipeg, a youth of ten years. His mind bears the impress of many of the important events which now figure prominently on the pages of Manitoba's history. He remembers well the disastrous fire which destroyed the first cathedral and the other buildings which had been so laboriously erected by Archbishop Provencher, and which proved a cruel blow to the small colony; also the flood of 1861, when the waters covered the entire district of St. Boniface. In 1865 he saw the Chippewas, who had come here to settle a grievance with the Sioux, four of whom they killed one night in August, 1865, on the present site of the Vaughn school, Mr. Mager hearing the shooting. At that time the firm of Mager & Son had a large amount of cordwood piled near their mill and among the woodpiles the Chippewas secreted themselves at night and when work was resumed in the morning they visited the mill which they left peaceably when their curiosity had been satisfied. The right hand of a Sioux was found near the fireplace, also the ear and part of a leg where they had camped, showing that they had practiced cannibalism. In the fall of 1869, when the Riel rebellion broke out, the surveyors were laying out the land to suit themselves, regardless of the settlers who had occupied and were cultivating their farms. It was this which caused the settlers to resist and brought on the trouble.

On the 1st of November, of that year, Mr. Mager started with a gun and joined the others in defence of their homes against the ruling of these people who claimed the land. He was present at the serious demonstration which followed the reading of the Bill of Rights within the fort. He heard the shooting of Thomas Scott and five minutes later was on the scene. There he saw one of the executioners, a French adventurer, whom he knew, kneel down, put one knee on the body and place the gun in Scott's ear and fire. Someone remarked that there was no need to shoot a dead man. Riel then gave orders for his soldiers to enter the fort at once and the body was laid in a coffin and carried into the fort. Everything was quiet then until the arrival of Colonel Woolsey, who appeared before the fort on the river side and asked for the keys. It was then found that the fort was deserted, whereupon the colonel ordered a salute fired while the band played "God Save the Queen." This was the first time Mr. Mager ever heard the national air played in Winnipeg. He relates many other interesting incidents of the early days when Manitoba was a sparsely settled district and when Winnipeg was a little village on the frontier, hundreds of miles away from any railroad. He has witnessed every phase of pioneer life and later developments and rejoices most heartily in what has been accomplished in making the province the populous and prosperous district which it is today. His part in the work of public improvement has been no unimportant one and as one of Manitoba's pioneers he deserves mention in this volume.

Arthur Harris

Arthur Stewart

THERE is nothing in biography more interesting and important than the history of the development of a man's success and of the qualities in his character upon which it is founded. Arthur Stewart, who as a little boy thirteen years old was working for a large dry-goods house in Ontario, has made his way upward by sheer force of character and natural ability to be the head of a number of the largest industrial and manufacturing institutions in western Canada, and has become one of the greatest individual forces in the business and social life of Winnipeg. Attainment like this is of a vital kind and has far-reaching effects, influencing not only individual prosperity but the conditions which will affect future municipal greatness. Having achieved this success Arthur Stewart is worthy of the high place which he occupies among the representative men of his city. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, July 11, 1854, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Arthur) Stewart, natives of the north of Ireland where the father was for many years a flax merchant and a buyer for a large linen mill. With his family he came to Canada in 1867, settling in Ottawa where he became connected with the Canadian civil service. He resided in that city until his death in 1872.

Arthur Stewart received his education in Belfast and began his business life in Ottawa when he was thirteen years of age. He secured a position as messenger boy in the large retail dry-goods store operated by Fingland & Draper, and after one year in their service learned the drug business in which he was active for four years. After the death of his father in 1872 he entered the civil service, but seeing no prospects of immediate advancement joined the Northwest Mounted Police in the following year and came to Winnipeg. He remained in this service for two years as paymaster sergeant and in 1875 was commissary under the late Thomas Nixon, purchasing agent for all the government supplies. With him Mr. Stewart remained two years and at the end of that time bought land at Sunnyside near Winnipeg and farmed until 1882. In the latter year he returned to the city to

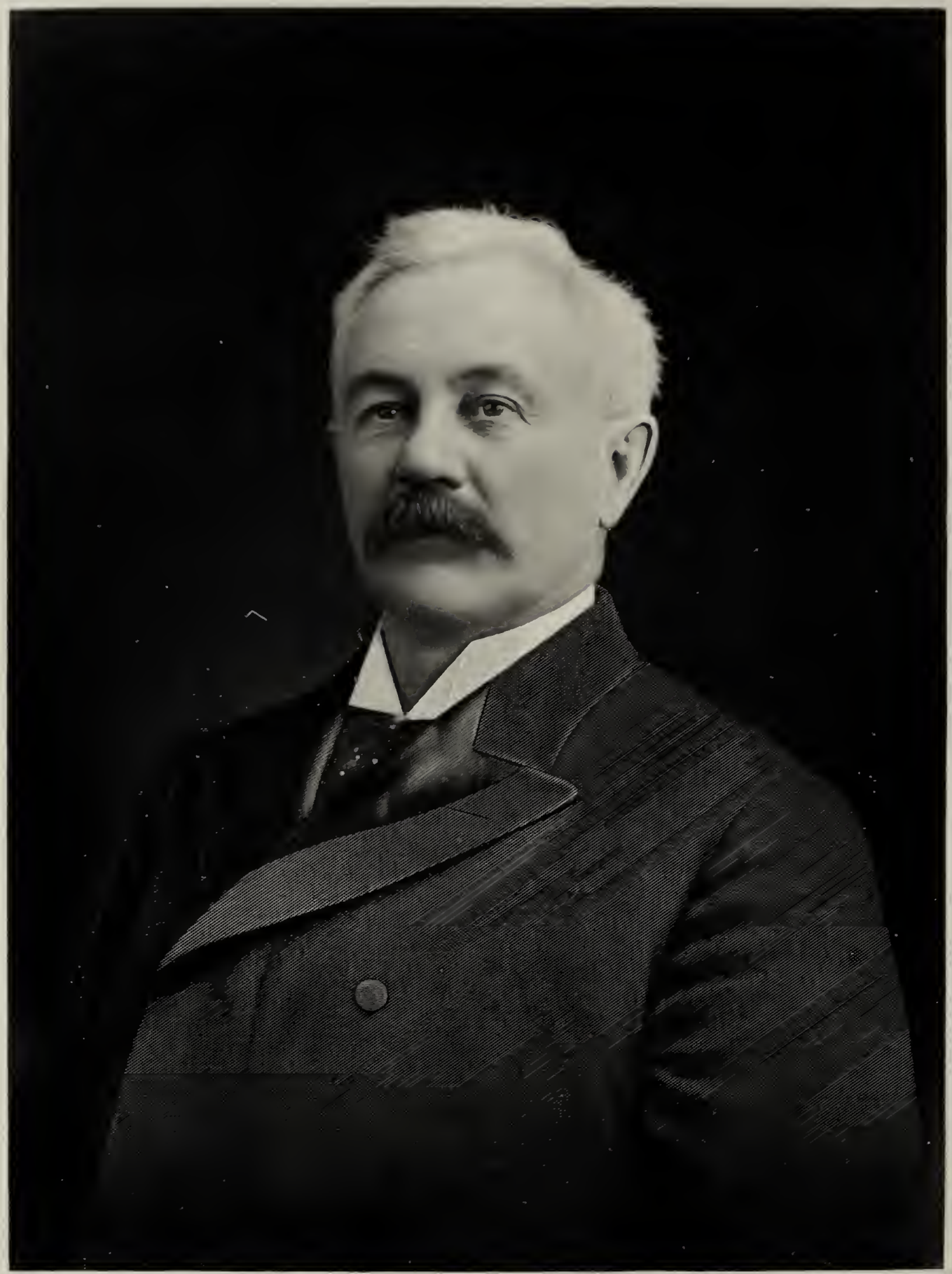
accept a position as chief accountant for Penrose & Rocan, butchers, and he worked in their interests for two years until he was appointed treasurer of Selkirk county, in 1884. He served for one year and was then made second treasurer of the eastern district board and held that position until the office was abolished in 1887. In March of that year he founded the Permanent Mortgage & Trust Company and retained the position of manager, thus having the distinction of establishing an enterprise which has assumed national proportions. The company was merged into the Manitoba Trust Company with Mr. Stewart as manager and this company was in turn merged into the National Trust Company. In March, 1912, he completed his twenty-fifth year of continuous activity in this capacity and a glance at the remarkable expansion of the enterprise will serve to show the splendid results of his long service. The Trust Company starting as a local concern is now a national one not only in name but in fact. The head office is in Toronto, Ontario, and branches have been established in Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, and Edmonton. On January 1, 1913, Mr. Stewart retired as manager of the National Trust Company, still retaining, however, his place on the board of directors. Although his work as the head of that institution would alone serve to place him among the city's builders, it yet forms only one phase of his varied and forceful activities. Upon his retirement he assumed the presidency of the Canadian Metal Shutter Company of Winnipeg. This concern manufactures all kinds of portable fireproof buildings, including garages, summer cottages, granaries, etc., and when in full working order will employ one hundred men. Mr. Stewart is also president of the Crossing Lumber Company, whose plant is located at Minaki, Ontario. They are loggers and manufacturers of logs, ties and lumber and give employment all the year round to from fifty to seventy-five men. He is president of the Arts Publication Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, publishers of high-class music, and in 1901 founded the Elmwood Cemetery Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and principal shareholder. He was also one of the founders and charter members of the Winnipeg Commercial Club, an enterprise which has had a great influence upon the business development of the city.

Mr. Stewart has been twice married. In 1878 he wedded Miss Annie Munroe, a daughter of Alexander Munroe, one of the most prominent pioneers in Selkirk who came to the section as one of Lord Selkirk's settlers. Mrs. Annie Stewart passed away in 1895, leaving four children: Alexander Munroe, who married Miss Mabel Inness; Beatrice, the wife of Percy J. Boxer; Florence, twin to Bea-

trice, who married Robert Hollingshead; and George L., a student in McGill University.

In 1896 Mr. Stewart was again married. His second wife was in her maidenhood Miss Octavia Seager, of Toronto, and they are the parents of one son, Harold A., who is a student in St. Andrew's College. The family residence is at No. 67 Harvard avenue.

Mr. Stewart is an independent liberal and has never been active politically. He is well known in fraternal circles and is past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M. Socially he is a member of the Winnipeg Country Club. It is impossible to estimate the value to the city in standards, in precedence, and in tangible accomplishments, of the work which Mr. Stewart has done. He is one of the most prominent of many men who are working steadfastly, earnestly, and intelligently toward a definite goal, who by their keen judgment, discrimination and enterprise are developing business, promoting activity and in various ways making Winnipeg great among the cities of North America.



M. Sull

Manlius Bull

MANLIUS BULL was the founder and is the managing director of the Royal Crown Soap Company. He is, however, connected with various other important business interests and activities and is a well known figure in financial circles. Possessing marked enterprise as well as executive ability, he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and each year has found him in advance of the business position which he occupied the previous year. He was born in Smithfield, Northumberland county, Ontario, March 1, 1849, and comes of an old United Empire Loyalist family. His parents were George F. and Charlotte (Potts) Bull, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of Quaker ancestry. When a young man he went to Ontario and engaged in the milling business at Smithfield, where he lived for many years. His last days, however, were spent at Alton, Ontario, where he passed away at the age of ninety-two. The mother was born at Plymouth, England, and came to Canada with her parents, who were among the first English settlers to come to the Dominion, taking up their abode near Smithfield at the Bay of Quinte. Her death occurred at Brighton, Ontario, September 18, 1912, when she had reached the advanced age of one hundred and one years, and seven months.

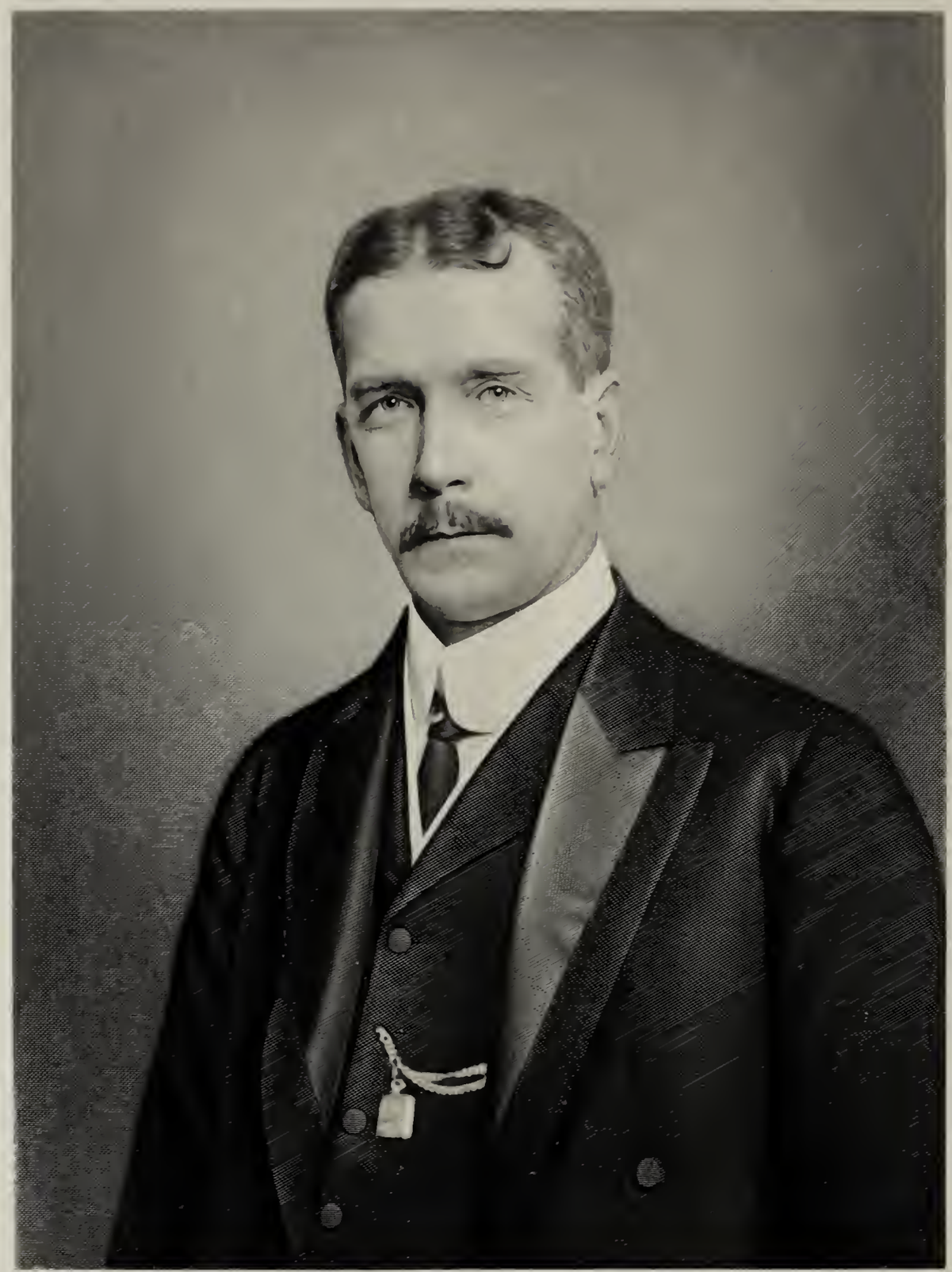
Manlius Bull attended the public schools of Smithfield and Alton, Ontario, and upon leaving school entered a retail store at Brampton, where he remained for twelve years, thus gaining his early business experience and training. He later went upon the road as traveling salesman for a wholesale tea house of Toronto, which he represented for seven years, and in 1882 he came to Winnipeg with a Mr. Henderson, of Toronto, to open a wholesale commission business in this city. They established their undertaking under the firm name of Henderson & Bull and the business is still in existence, being now conducted by the firm of Nicholson & Bain. In 1889 he sold out his interest in that business and turned his attention to soap manufacturing under the name of the Royal Crown Soap Company. A factory was built at Winnipeg and a few years later, with the growth and

expansion of the business, factories were established in Vancouver and Calgary. The undertaking proved a profitable and growing one, with which Mr. Bull was associated until January, 1911, when he sold the entire business to Lever Brothers of Port Sunlight, England, agreeing to remain with them, however, as managing director for the ensuing five years. He is a man of resourceful business ability and in the meantime had extended his efforts to other fields of activity. He was one of the founders of the Home Investment & Savings Association, which was organized in 1891, and he has been its president since its inception. In 1911 he organized the City & Provincial Loan Company, of which he is the president, and he is also the president of the consolidated Investments, Limited, and the Canadian May-Oatway Company. Many other concerns have profited by his sound judgment and keen business sagacity, for he has had voice in the management of a number of them as a director. He is thus associated with the Union Bank of Canada, the Standard Trust Company, the Northern Land & Loan Company, the Winnipeg Land & Loan Company, the Winnipeg General Hospital, and is on the Winnipeg advisory board of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. He has, moreover, for several years been a director of Wesley College. His interests have thus reached out along constantly ramifying lines and the scope and breadth of his activities attest his right to be ranked with the foremost business men of the province.

In 1875, in Keene, Ontario, Mr. Bull was married to Miss Mary Nixon, a daughter of the late Thomas Nixon, of Winnipeg. They have seven children: Clara M., the wife of John L. Waller of Winnipeg; Annie C., the wife of W. B. Sterling, of Winnipeg; George N., who is the manager of the Royal Crown Soap works at Calgary, Alberta; Percival M., the manager of the City & Provincial Loan Company of Winnipeg; Lillian B., who is the wife of John A. Flanders, of Winnipeg; Wilford E., a student in McGill University; and Roland O., attending Trinity College School at Port Hope.

Mr. Bull is a member of the Northern Light Lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an attractive social factor in club life, holding membership with the Canadian, Manitoba, Carleton and St. Charles Country Clubs. He belongs to Fort Rouge Methodist church and is treasurer of its finance committee. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of the innate talents which are his. He started out in life without any vaulting ambition to accomplish something especially great or famous but followed the lead of his opportunities, doing as

best he could everything that came to him and seizing legitimate advantages as they arose. He never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open. Though content with what he attained as he went along, he has always been ready to make an advance. Fortunate in possessing qualities that inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations with large interests.



Isaac Fraser Brooks, B. A.

ALONG with those qualities indispensable to the barrister,—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work,—Isaac Fraser Brooks brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rare gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. An excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law, and the ability to accurately apply its principles are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate before the courts. He does not limit his practice to any branch of the legal work, as he feels that in general practice there lie far greater possibilities for broadening one's capacity as well as handling a greater volume of business.

Mr. Brooks was born at Campbellford, Ontario, about forty years ago, his parents being John and Anna Bella (Stevenson) Brooks, the former a native of Brighton, Ontario, and the latter of the north of Ireland, whence she came to Canada in her childhood.

It was at Campbellford that Isaac F. Brooks pursued his early education in the public and high schools, afterward coming to Winnipeg, where he entered the Manitoba University, in which he pursued the course of philosophy to graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. While attending both the Normal School and Wesley College he was president of the literary society. Soon after the completion of his more specifically academic course he entered upon the study of law, being articled to the Hon. F. H. Phippen, of the firm of MacDonald, Tupper, Phippen & Tupper, who was afterward judge of the king's bench in Manitoba, and is now chief counsel for McKenzie & Mann.

Mr. Brooks was graduated in law in 1902 and was called to the bar in that year. He opened an office for practice at Carman, Manitoba, where he remained for five years and then came to Winnipeg, since which time he has practised his profession there. His practice during the past five years has been extensive and of an important character. He is remarkable among the representatives of the profession for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his work. At no time has his reading ever been confined to the

limitation of the questions at issue. It has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but also for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. As in college Mr. Brooks studied philosophy he has since that time read broadly along deeper philosophic lines—an indication of a mental trend that is of great value to him in his professional service. His practice is conducted as the senior member of the firm of Brooks & Sutherland, his partner being the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, B. A., M. L. A., of Saskatoon, who is the speaker of the Saskatchewan legislature. Their practice is of an important character, for they are the legal representatives of large business houses and corporations throughout the west.

As a conservative Mr. Brooks is well known in political circles, and while at Carman was president of the Conservative Association there. It is understood that upon several occasions he has been offered nominations to the Dominion house, but, owing to his extensive practice, has thus far been obliged to decline. Besides being personally very popular, and a capital after-dinner speaker, one of his attributes is a rare degree of sanity and accuracy of judgment, and, being the possessor of a large library and widely read on current events as well, his views on political, social and other questions have more than ordinary weight. His chief recreation is golf, and he has scope for its exercise as a member of the St. Charles Country Club. He also belongs to the Canadian and other clubs. He is a member of the Assiniboine Lodge of Masons at Winnipeg, and of the Order of Odd Fellows. These associations indicate much of the principles which govern his conduct, and, combined, with his personal qualities, suggest the secret of his large and increasing influence, that will have public expression should he wish to exercise it.

Jos. Donaldson & Wife

Joseph Donaldson

AMONG the men who have been active in inaugurating and shaping the mercantile development of Brandon is Joseph Donaldson, who since 1890 has conducted a large retail meat market at No. 813 Rosser avenue. During the intervening twenty-three years he has steadily adhered to high and honorable business standards and has commanded the respect of his business associates, standing today among the men of substantial worth in this community. He was born in Zorah township, Oxford county, Ontario, on the 7th of June, 1851, and is a son of William and Mary Donaldson, the former one of the pioneer agriculturists of Oxford county, still residing on his original farm in that section. His wife passed away in 1905 and is buried in the cemetery at Zorah.

Joseph Donaldson passed his boyhood on his father's farm, following the usual routine of life in the rural sections. His time was largely devoted to the acquirement of an education in the public schools of Woodstock, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age. After laying aside his books he assisted his father with the cultivation of the farm for a number of years but when he was twenty-seven left home and began learning the butcher's trade which he followed as a journeyman until 1880, when he went to Saskatchewan, taking up a homestead and preemption claim in Broadview which he developed and cultivated until 1886. He came to Brandon in 1890, being at that time already familiar with commercial and agricultural conditions in Manitoba, for he had first located in the province some five years previously. Soon after his arrival here he established the retail meat business which he is now conducting and during the intervening years has worked steadily and intelligently in the development of the concern, which is today the largest and most profitable enterprise of its kind in the city. He is also extensively engaged in the feeding and raising of cattle and sheep. Mr. Donaldson enjoys an extensive and representative patronage which has been accorded to him in recognition of his high and honorable commercial standards, his straightforward business methods and his earnest desire to please his patrons. A man of good business ability and

enterprise and of unquestioned business integrity, he has commanded in an unusual degree the confidence and good-will of his fellow citizens.

At Woodstock, Ontario, on the 27th of October, 1880, Mr. Donaldson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth E. Wallis, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Davis) Wallis, the former a pioneer farmer in Ontario, and a man upright and honorable in all the relations of his life. He died in 1897 and was survived by his wife until December 18, 1912, her death occurring when she was eighty-seven years of age. Both are buried in the Brandon cemetery. The family is of old English origin but has been in Canada for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson became the parents of six children: Florence I., who died August 18, 1908, at the age of nineteen, and is buried in the Brandon cemetery; Mary B., the wife of Lieutenant Colonel H. I. Stevenson, who is engaged in the real-estate loan and insurance business at Roblin; Captain William W., of the Ninety-ninth Infantry, and in business life manager of his father's concern; Joseph C., manager, bookkeeper and accountant for the Gillespie Company; Edward V., who was formerly a law student in Upper Canada College at Toronto; and Lieutenant John M., who is a member of the Manitoba Mounted Scouts and at present a student in Upper Canada College. The family home is located at No. 259 Sixth street, where Mr. Donaldson has erected a very comfortable and attractive modern residence. He also owns the premises where his market is located.

The family are members of the Church of England, and fraternally Mr. Donaldson is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Brandon Board of Trade and a director in the Brandon Winter Fair, of which he has been vice president, and politically he supports the conservative party. He is a believer in clean and pure politics and never withholds his support from any enterprise which he believes will advance the best interests of the community. During the twenty-three years of his residence in this city he has diligently applied himself to the development of his business, and his straightforward methods and honorable standards have drawn to him a liberal patronage, at the same time gaining him the confidence, respect and esteem of all who are in any way associated with him.

Robert M. Betty

Robert McBeth

THE student of success cannot carry his investigation far into the records of Manitoba without learning how indelibly is the name of McBeth impressed upon the pages of its history. In the year 1815 Robert McBeth, Sr., who was born in Sutherlandshire, in the Kildonan parish of Scotland, in 1800, came to Winnipeg with his father, Alexander McBeth, who was one of the Lord Selkirk settlers and had an interesting and eventful history ere he arrived in the new world, having been one of the men caught in the Black Hole of Calcutta and one of the twenty-three of that large number who survived.

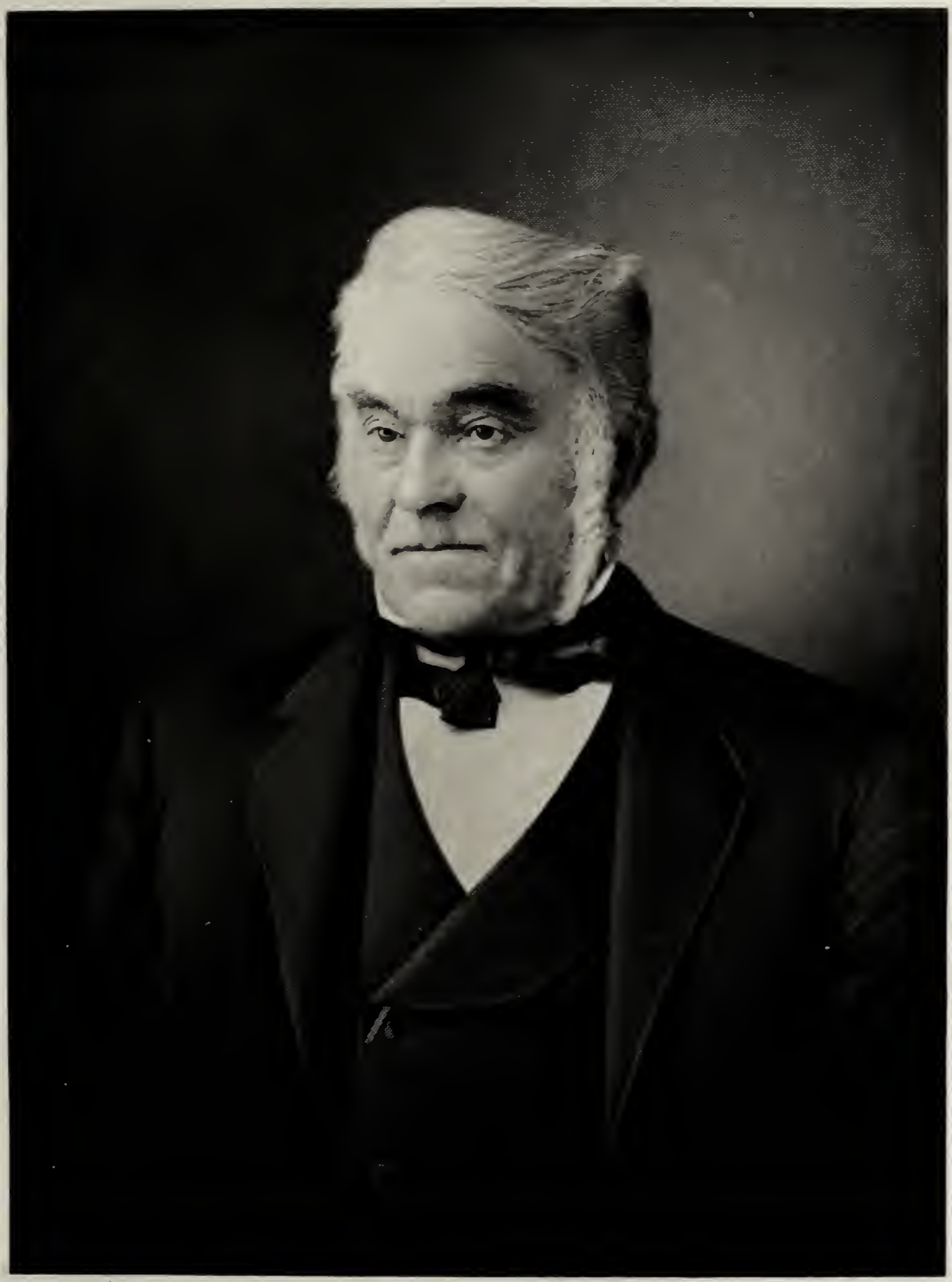
After reaching manhood Robert McBeth, Sr., engaged in farming and also conducted a general store where his son, Robert, now lives. He likewise carried on freighting between Winnipeg and York Factory, often superintending all of his own boats and taking command of boats for others on these trips. His son Robert still has in his possession an ordinary looking-glass which he purchased for thirty pounds sterling and brought home with him. At the time that Sir John Schultz made his escape from the insurgents here he found refuge with Mr. McBeth who entertained him through the night and helped him on his way. Every phase of life on the frontier became familiar to Mr. McBeth when he traveled over the province or made his home in this locality. For many years he served as magistrate, receiving in 1862 a commission from the Hudson's Bay Company as justice of the peace. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial and many important questions came before him for settlement. He was also a member of the council of Assiniboia and after the rebellion sat with two or three others to try special cases. His landed possessions embraced about four hundred acres in lot 33 and adjoining tracts and he also had some property further down the river. He was public-spirited in an unusual degree, giving freely of his time and means to further projects that were intended to advance the general welfare.

Mr. McBeth was married in Manitoba to Miss Mary McLean, who is said to be the first white child born west of the Great Lakes. She was a daughter of Hector McLean and the stepdaughter of John

Pritchard. By her marriage she had ten children, four of whom are now living: Alexander, of Prince Albert; Robert; Mrs. Mills; and the Rev. R. G. McBeth, of Paris, Ontario. One of the daughters became the wife of the Rev. Nesbitt and in 1866 they went to Prince Albert as the first missionaries of the Presbyterian church. Another daughter was the wife of John McKay who was an old buffalo hunter and friend of the Indians and frequently acted as an interpreter between the white men and the red. Later he was ordained to the ministry. A son, Adam McBeth, acted as a teacher among the Indians. Robert McBeth, Sr., passed away in 1886 at the age of eighty-six years. He came of a family noted for longevity, his father having lived to be one hundred and seven years of age while his mother reached the age of one hundred and four years.

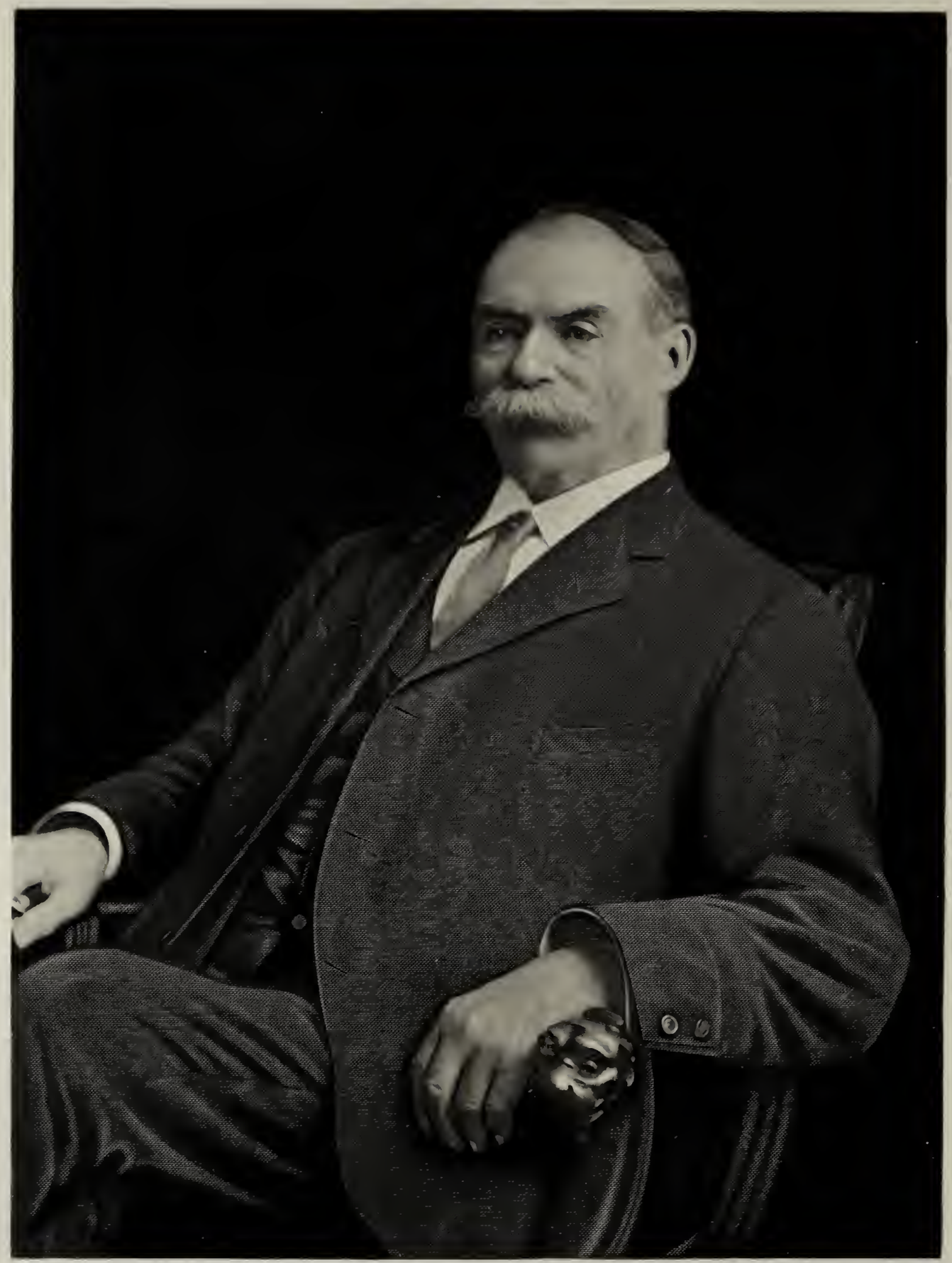
Robert McBeth whose name introduces this record was born in Kildonan in 1848 and is indebted to the public-school system there for the educational privileges he enjoyed. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm and in his father's store. He has always lived on the old home place on the west bend of the Red river and the house which he occupies has stood for sixty-one years, being one of the silent witnesses of the many changes which have here occurred. At length the store was discontinued and Robert McBeth concentrated his attention for many years upon farming. He inherited from his father the old home place and purchased two hundred and thirty-six acres of land further down the river for seventy-five cents per acre. From this he cut the timber three times and sold it to the city of Winnipeg for schools and other public buildings, hauling it with oxen and sleds. He has recently sold twenty-one acres of the home place for a new subdivision to be known as the McBeth Place. He is now practically living retired although he is serving as weed inspector for a large territory bordering both sides of the river at Kildonan.

On the old home farm adjoining his father's place Mr. McBeth was married, January 1, 1879, to Miss Helen Anderson, a daughter of Thomas Anderson, who came to Manitoba and purchased the tract of land lying adjacent to the McBeth place. Later, however, he removed to Stonewall. Mr. McBeth has built upon the old homestead a fine modern residence costing several thousand dollars. It is equipped with all comforts and conveniences and is a most attractive place in which to spend the evening of life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McBeth have been born five children: Robert John, who is city freight agent for the Canadian Northern Railway; Margaret Elliott, a teacher in the Kelvin high school; Roderick James Nesbitt, who died July 13, 1909, in his twenty-third year; Mary Janette, teaching in the Norquay



Robert McBeath

School; and Catherine Helen Isabel, a member of the class of '15 in Manitoba College. All the living children reside at home. While home and business affairs have been the paramount interests in the life of Mr. McBeth he has yet found time for cooperation in many movements and projects relative to the welfare of the community. He served as a member of the council for twelve years and has long proven himself a warm friend of the cause of education, acting as school trustee for twenty-one years and as secretary and treasurer for eighteen years. He is president of the Kildonan and St. Paul Agricultural Society, which organization holds annual fairs and has done a great deal to stimulate progressive farming, he having taken great interest in the work of the society, and has himself been for years an advocate of modern agricultural methods. He has been issuer of marriage licenses for some years and also commissioner for taking affidavits, and has discharged every public duty with fearlessness and faithfulness. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his fraternal relations are with the Foresters. He has always been active in Christian work and for thirty-eight years was manager of the Kildonan Presbyterian church, clerk and manager of the congregation for thirty-eight years and a member of the session. The work instituted by his grandfather and maintained by his father has been carried on by him, and the place which he has made as a business man is no less creditable and commendable than the record he has made as a citizen and public official. Through the cooperation of his son, Robert J. McBeth, we are enabled to present the excellent steel portrait which accompanies this article.



Wm. Clark

William Clark

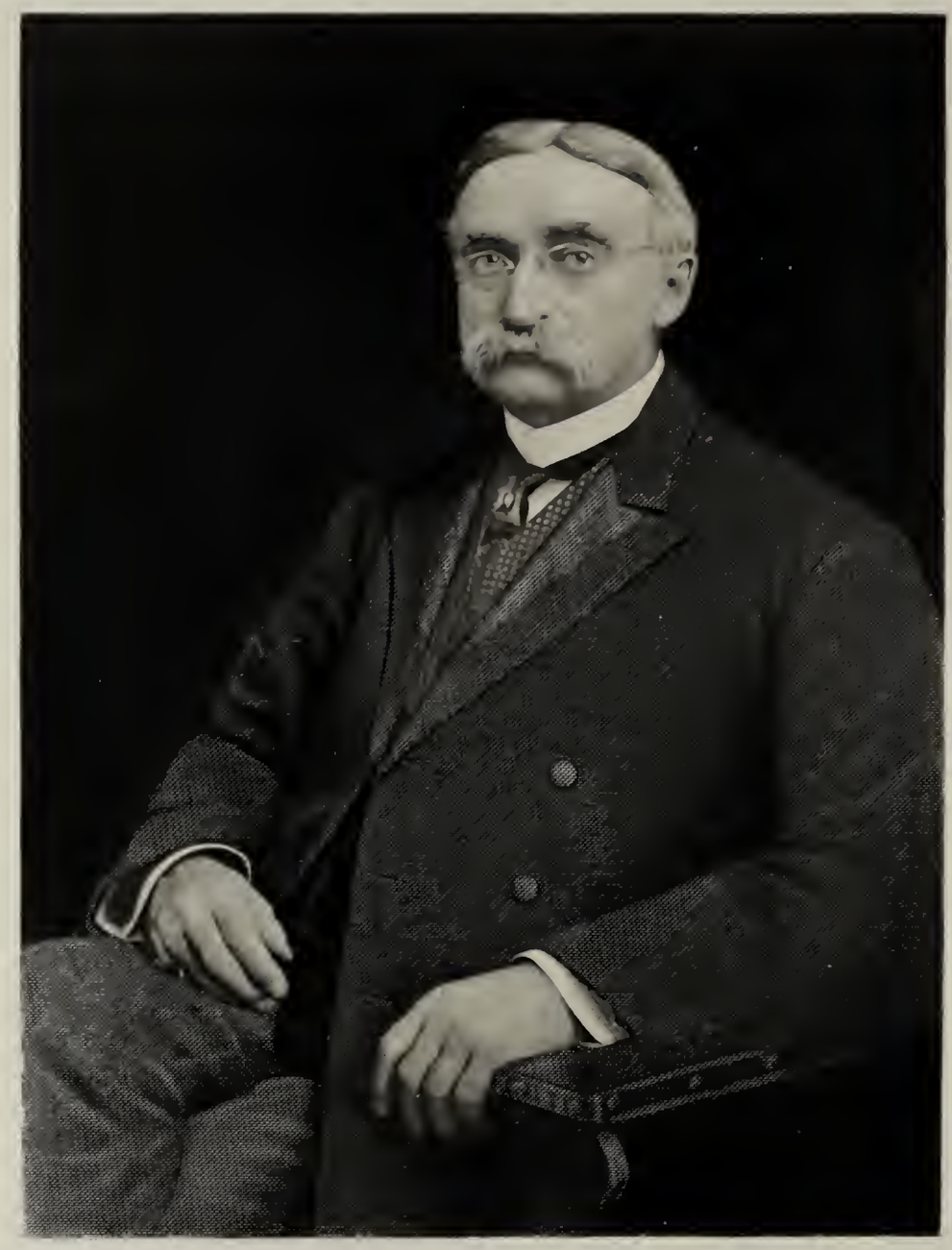
THE last chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg, William Clark, was for almost a half century connected with that company, first entering its employ as apprentice clerk and being advanced from one position to another of increasing responsibility until becoming chief factor. Few men have to any greater extent enjoyed the confidence of employers or been more faithful and loyal to their interests. Mr. Clark came to what is now Winnipeg when it was but little more than a trading post and has been a witness of the marvelous growth and development not only of the city but of the province as well. As a representative of the Hudson's Bay Company he has traveled through or sojourned in various parts of the west and his memory bears the impress of the story of its development as it has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on the evidences of a modern and progressive civilization.

Mr. Clark was born at Kirkwall, Orkney islands, Scotland, and is a son of William and Eliza Mowat (Aim) Clark. After acquiring his education at Sandwick, in his native land, he made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in the office of a shipping company at Granton Pier, near Edinburgh. The opportunities for a young man in a new country appealed to him so that in 1861 he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company as an apprentice clerk. He left Stromness, Orkney, about the middle of June of that year for his post of duty at Fort Garry, which was reached by way of York Factory, through Hudson Bay, in the Hudson's Bay Company's sailing ship Prince of Wales, and arrived at his destination by York boat brigade on September 26, 1861. He was clerk at the Pembina post of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1861 until 1863 and afterward was employed successively at the head offices of Fort Garry, Portage la Prairie and White Horse Plains. He also had charge of the post at Grand Forks, North Dakota, which was the last post of the company in the United States. During the absence of the chief trader, Mr. Lane, he was in charge at White Horse Plains, and later he was sent by Governor McTavish to establish the post at Oak Point, on Lake Manitoba, in order to cut out free traders, who had begun to display

a spirit of activity not to the company's liking. He remained there for thirteen years in charge of all the posts on Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis and from time to time was promoted to positions bringing him a larger income and greater responsibilities. In 1871 he was made junior chief trader, became chief trader in 1879, factor in 1884 and chief factor in 1892, so continuing until his retirement in 1908. In the early days of the Red River settlement he was for several years in charge of the horse cart brigade that took furs to the agency in St. Paul, making one trip there and back each year, the brigade usually consisting of about three hundred carts. The party would travel as far as St. Cloud, Minnesota, where the bales of fur were unloaded, and then shipped by rail to St. Paul and turned over to Mr. Kitson, the agent for the Hudson's Bay Company, for shipment to London by way of New York. In 1882 Mr. Clark was selected by the board of management in London to take charge of the head office of the company in Winnipeg. In his connection with the Hudson's Bay Company Mr. Clark has met all of the experiences of frontier life, traveling into the wilderness by boat, on horseback, on foot or on snowshoes, according to the season and his destination, long before the era of railroad building. To camp out in the open when naught could be heard but the soughing of the boughs or perchance the call of a wild animal or the cry of a startled bird, to live at posts where practically the only visitors were Indians, were features which have made his career a picturesque one, until his life history, if written in detail, would again prove the assertion that "truth is stranger than fiction." He has spent practically his entire life with the Hudson's Bay Company and is familiar with every phase of the operations of that great corporation, which has been the chief pioneer factor in the settlement and upbuilding of the great west.

Mr. Clark was married in Kildonan, in 1882, to Miss Julia Murray, who was born in Kildonan and is a daughter of Donald and Jane Murray. Her father was one of the Lord Selkirk settlers who came to the province in 1812 and lived throughout his remaining days in Kildonan. Mrs. Clark was educated in Winnipeg and has been very prominent in the moral development of the community in support of benevolent and charitable projects and also in social and art circles. She is president of the Children's Home, on River avenue; president of the Girl's Home of Welcome, and holds the same office in relation to the Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. She also is a member of the Women's Canadian Club and of the Women's Musical Club. Mr. Clark holds membership in the Manitoba Club, which he joined early in its existence, and for a number of years was

treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association and, on retiring from that office, was made an honorary life member of the advisory board in connection with that association. He is now enjoying well earned rest in an attractive home at No. 161 Colony street. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and his life history is a type of those events and experiences which have made up the annals of the settlement and development of western Canada.



John Haffner

John Haffner

JOHN HAFFNER, engaged in the real-estate business in Winnipeg, handling city property and farm and timber lands, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1848. His parents, Michael and Margaret (Schmidt) Haffner, were natives of Germany but in early manhood and womanhood became residents of Buffalo, where they were married. They afterward became residents of Waterloo county, Ontario, and there spent their remaining days, the father following the occupation of farming. It was in the public schools of Waterloo county and in the Berlin Grammar School of Berlin, Ontario, that John Haffner pursued his education and when he put aside his text-books he entered upon an apprenticeship in the large mercantile house of J. M. Frazer & Company at Elora, Ontario, remaining there for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Guelph, Ontario, where he was appointed official assignee of the county of Wellington. He held that office until 1881, when the position was discontinued by the repealing of the act by legislature. In 1882 he came to Winnipeg and engaged in the grain and brokerage business. He is still interested to some extent in the brokerage business but for the past fourteen years has dealt largely in real estate and now gives his entire time to that business, handling farm lands, timber lands and city property. He is thoroughly informed concerning values, knows how to buy and sell advantageously and has conducted many important property transfers. He is also a director of the British Empire Land Company, Ltd., of Toronto.

On the 13th of September, 1871, Mr. Haffner was married at Elora, Ontario, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Forster, a daughter of Captain James Forster, of Elora, and they have four children: Ernest F., who is with the Munson Allen Company of Winnipeg; Harry J. A., who is a civil engineer of Vancouver, British Columbia; E. B., engaged in the real-estate business in Winnipeg; and Miss K. E., who is a teacher of modern languages in the Collegiate Institute. The family attend the Anglican church and Mr. Haffner holds membership with the Carleton, Adanac, and the Northwest Commercial Travellers Clubs. He has always been conservative in politics but not active

as an office seeker. His personal popularity is indicated by the fact that he belongs to a number of the leading clubs of the city and his business prominence is attested by all who know him while those who have had dealings with him bear testimony of his capability and reliability.

David Hart

David Horn

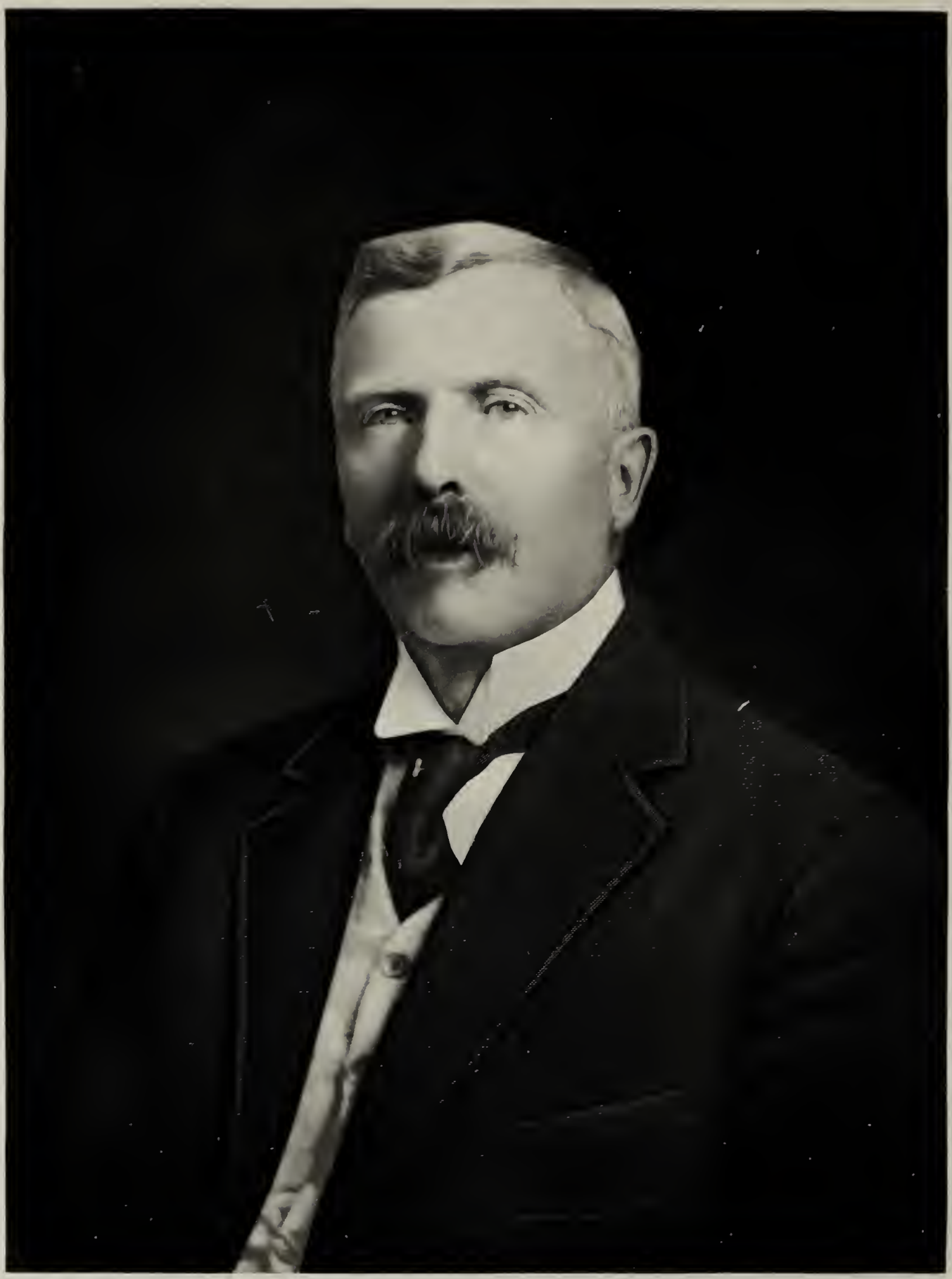
DAVID HORN, pioneer in the commercial development of Winnipeg, veteran of the Riel rebellion and at the present time one of the most important and prominent men in the grain business in the Dominion of Canada, was born on the Kelvin, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and is a son of John and Agnes (Nairn) Horn, natives of that country. His father and grandfather were well known in the milling business in Glasgow and lived and died in that city. The mother of our subject is an active, hale and hearty woman in the eighty-first year of her age. She resides in Winnipeg.

David Horn received his education in the Wilson grammar school of Stane, Scotland, and laid aside his books at the age of seventeen. In the same year he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling in Everton, Wellington county, Ontario, where he entered the milling business. Finally he became associated with his uncles, A. and S. Nairn, fuel dealers and railroad constructors of Toronto, and acted as their representative for fifteen years. In February, 1882, he came to Winnipeg and since that time has been actively associated with grain interests of the city. He began as a grain buyer for the firm of Traill, Maulson & Clark, a concern which was well known in the early days, but which has now dissolved. With them Mr. Horn remained until the outbreak of the Riel rebellion, when he joined the Ninetieth Regiment and served until the close of the uprising. Immediately afterward the office of Dominion grain inspector was created and Mr. Horn acted as inspector under Captain Clarke. He continued in that position until 1899 and was then rewarded for his able and important work by being made chief grain inspector for the Dominion of Canada, which office he resigned in 1910 when he became interested in the terminal elevator business at Fort William and at Port Arthur. He has given his entire time and attention to the conduct of these enterprises since that time and the result of his work is seen in their flourishing condition.

In 1887 Mr. Horn married in Montreal, Quebec, Miss Isabella Mary Woods, of the eastern township of Quebec, and they have one

daughter, Jean Nairn, who lives at home. The family are members of the Knox Presbyterian church.

Mr. Horn is one of the most popular men in social circles of Winnipeg, and is a member of the Canadian and Manitoba Clubs, the Winnipeg Hunt Club, the Port Arthur Club, the Winnipeg Golf and the Thunder Bay Golf Clubs, and the Fort William Club. These relations indicate to some extent the direction of his interests. He is an ardent golfer, fisherman and billiardist, and is besides a firm advocate of all kinds of outdoor exercise. His politics are consistently liberal, but he is never active as an office seeker. Grain interests in Manitoba and, indeed, throughout the entire Dominion owe much to the long-continued activity of David Horn. He has held important local and national positions and has administered their duties ably, while in a private capacity he has by earnest, enterprising and progressive work, greatly influenced the general commercial activity which means growth.



Geo. F. Munroe

George F. Munroe

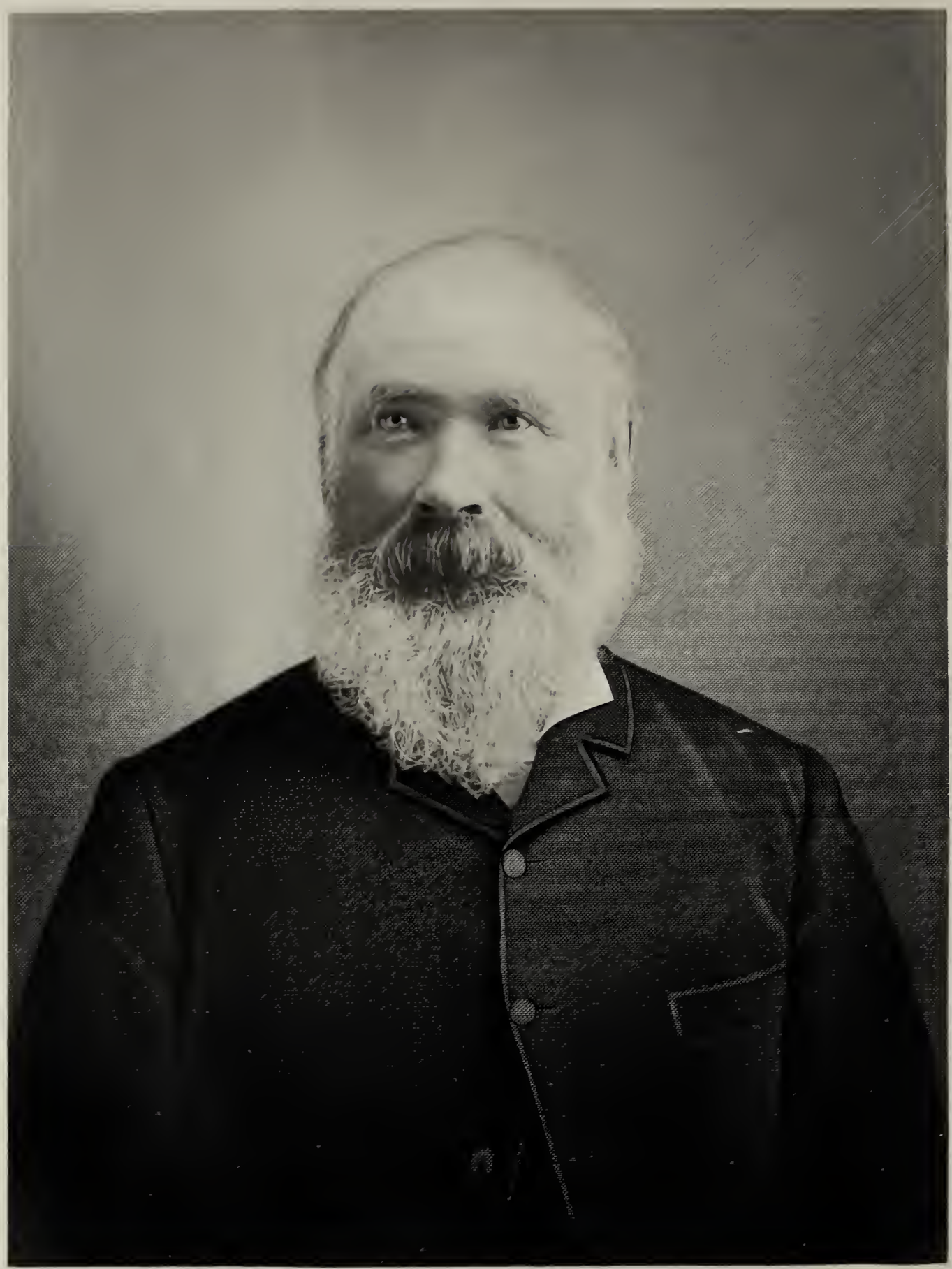
THE qualities which bring one to the forefront were largely possessed by George F. Munroe who, entering upon the practice of law in early manhood, made steady progress until he ranked with the leading representatives of the profession in the provincial capital. Moreover, he is entitled to prominent mention in this work as one of the pioneer residents of Kildonan and as the oldest graduate, at the time of his death, of Manitoba College. He was born in Kildonan in 1849, a son of the late Robert Munroe, who was one of the early farmers of the locality and a nephew of the Hon. William Fraser. He was also a brother of James Munroe, in connection with whose history, on another page of this work, further mention is made of the family. He had two other brothers, Alexander and Donald, residents of Kildonan, and two sisters, Mrs. John Henderson and Mrs. James Penrose.

George F. Munroe pursued his early education in the public schools of Kildonan and was afterward a student in St. John's College. Later he entered Manitoba College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1881. He then took up the profession of teaching which he followed for two years at Kildonan, and through that period he devoted the hours that are usually termed leisure to the study of law. So thorough was the work which he did in that connection that at the end of that time he was able to successfully pass the required examinations for admission to the bar and at once entered upon practice, continuing alone for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered into partnership with G. H. West, with whom he was associated for about eight years. The firm was then reorganized by the admission of the present Chief Justice Mathers, under the firm style of Munroe, West & Mathers. That association was maintained until the elevation of Mr. Mathers to the bench in 1907 and following the demise of Mr. West the firm of Munroe, Mackenzie & Macqueen was formed. With the passing years Mr. Munroe demonstrated his ability to successfully solve the intricate problems of law and present his cases with clearness and force before the court and jury. He prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care and was ever ready

for defense as well as for attack. He was strong in argument, clear in his reasoning and logical in his deductions and gained prominence as one of the most capable jurists of the Winnipeg bar.

Mr. Munroe was, moreover, entitled to mention in the history of this province as one who took an active and helpful part in many public events and as one who was associated with the pioneer development of the district. Accompanied by his brother-in-law, John Henderson, and other Kildonan youths he walked and drove to the city of St. Paul on many occasions and more than once in his young manhood he also walked or rode horseback to Prince Albert and made other long trips over the prairies before the country was claimed and settled or boundary fences impeded progress. He was one of the boatmen who escorted Sir Garnet (now Viscount) Wolseley into Winnipeg when he landed at the time of the first Riel rebellion. For more than three decades he occupied the position of secretary-treasurer of the East Kildonan school and the cause of education ever found in him a stanch champion. He was also secretary-treasurer of the municipality of Kildonan for a period of thirty-seven years and resigned only about three months prior to his demise, retiring on account of ill health.

In September, 1885, Mr. Munroe was united in marriage to Miss Maude Hopper, of Paisley. Her father, John Hopper, with his wife, who was Mary McWilliams, brought his family to Manitoba and for a time followed farming at Kildonan but later removed to the west. To Mr. and Mrs. Munroe were born three daughters, Mary M., Marjorie H., and Ina Fraser, all living with their mother. The last named like her father is a graduate of Manitoba College. Mr. Munroe's home was most attractively situated in a beautiful spot on the banks of the Red river on the East Kildonan road, and there he passed away. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and belonged to many clubs of which he was a popular and valued member. He also belonged to the Kildonan Presbyterian church and held every office in its gift. He was recognized as a man of the highest integrity whose word was above question and whose ways were those of refinement. Superior intelligence was coupled with a high sense of honor and made his life one of great usefulness and worth.



William Fraser

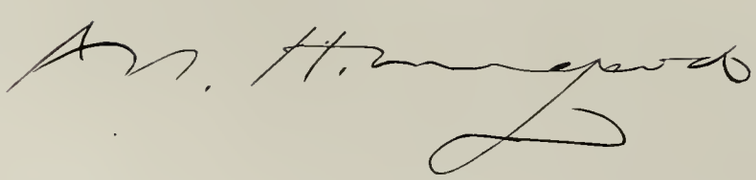
William Fraser

WITH the death of William Fraser in September, 1909, there passed from the scene of earthly activity one whose life in its various phases denoted unfaltering allegiance to high principles of manhood, citizenship and Christianity. During a considerable period he was closely identified with agricultural interests and development in this part of the country but his later years were spent in comparative quiet and retirement. He was born in Kildonan in 1832, a son of James Fraser, who was one of the Selkirk settlers. The youthful experiences of William Fraser were those which usually fall to the lot of the sons of pioneers. His early environment was that of the farm and he acquired his preliminary education in the common schools. His education, however, was largely self-acquired, outside of the school room, for he read extensively and, moreover, learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. He lived on the old home farm on the west side of the river where his father had taken up his abode as a pioneer settler, and there he carried on general agricultural pursuits year after year, bringing his fields to a high state of cultivation and aiding materially in the work of progress along agricultural lines. About 1880, however, he removed across the river, purchasing a place upon the banks of the stream, where he built a home and lived in comparative ease and retirement to the time of his demise. However, he performed important public duties, for following his removal to the east side of the river he served as a member of the council for twenty-two years and was otherwise actively and helpfully interested in affairs of public moment. He seemed to recognize the value or otherwise of any project or public movement and the fact that he indorsed a measure lent influence in gaining for it other support.

Mr. Fraser was married in the old Presbyterian church in Kildonan, November 29, 1855, to Miss Annie MacBeth, who was born March 20, 1833, a daughter of John MacBeth, born in Kildonan parish of Scotland, who came to this country with two companions in 1812, arriving in advance of the colony of settlers who accompanied Lord Selkirk. He converted a wild tract of land into a productive

and attractive farm and built thereon a good house. He married Helen Mathewson and reared a family of eleven children but only two, Mrs. Fraser and her brother August, who was forty-two years in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, are now living. Mr. MacBeth took a most active and helpful part in the early development of this country and like other pioneer settlers experienced all the hardships and privations of life on the frontier. He died in 1881 at the venerable age of eighty-six years, while his wife reached the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Fraser was born on the old homestead in Kildonan West and there spent her girlhood days. She is today the only living representative of the original membership of the Kildonan church. She had no children of her own but the natural generosity and spirit of helpfulness of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser prompted them to rear three adopted children: Dr. W. R. D. Sutherland, deceased; Christiana M., now Mrs. Robert Tait; and Jemima, now Mrs. W. R. Ross.

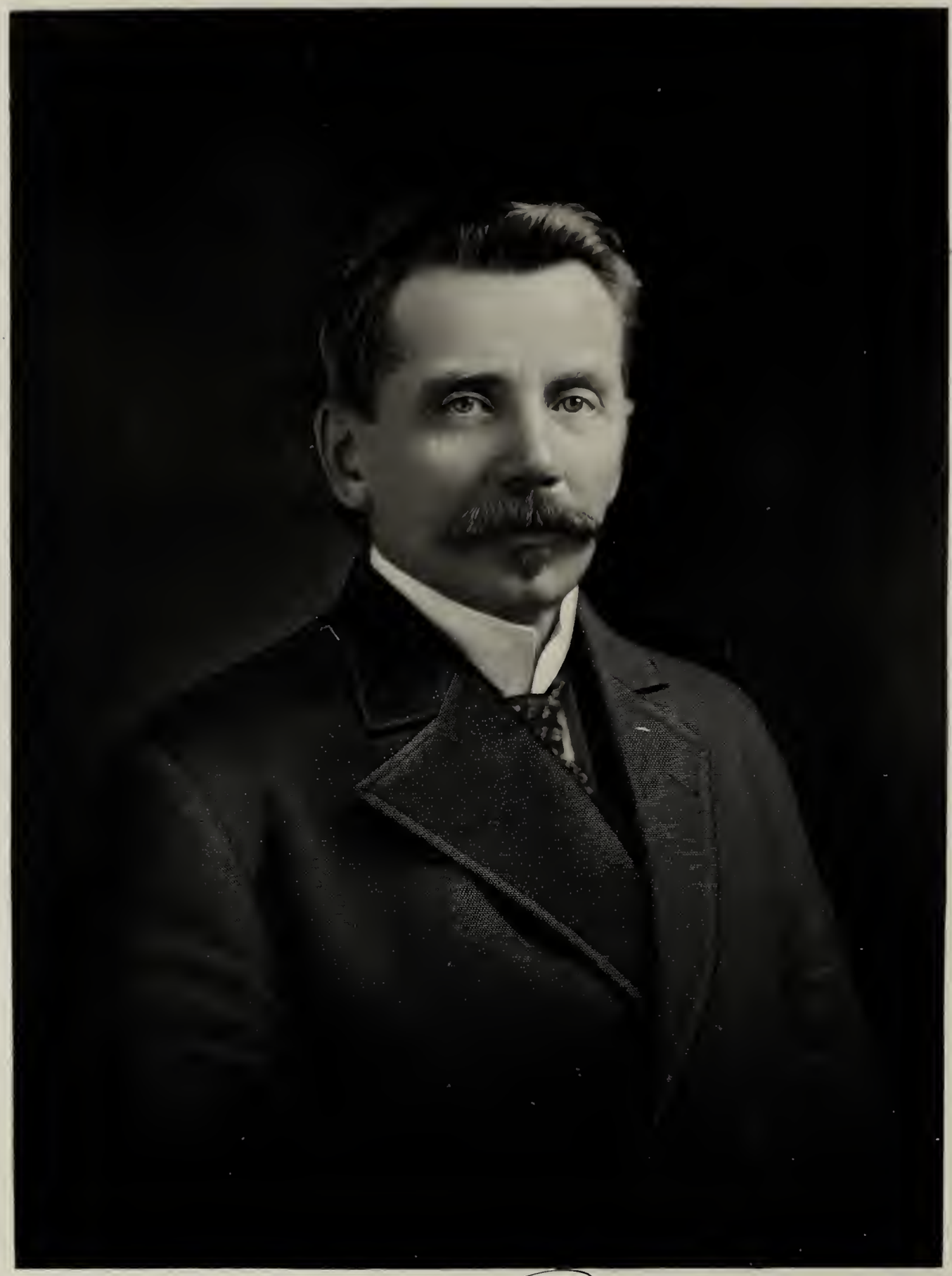
Both Mr. and Mrs. Fraser were active, helpful and prominent members of the Kildonan Presbyterian church which Mr. Fraser aided in building, while at all times he contributed generously to its support. His political indorsement was given to the conservative party. He never shrunk from duty, public or private, and was first among those who aided in the advancement of any good cause for the benefit of the individual or the community at large. His life was indeed well spent, and high principles and noble qualities won him a measure of respect beyond that given to most individuals.



Malcolm H. MacLeod

MALCOLM H. MacLEOD is general manager and chief engineer of the Canadian Northern Railway, with offices at Winnipeg, and the steps which have brought him to his present position of prominence are easily discernible. One of the elements of his growing success is that he has always been essentially and strictly a railroad man, never dissipating his energies over a broad field but concentrating his efforts along this single line of activity. Moreover, he knows the business in all of the phases of railway construction and operation, having thoroughly mastered every duty devolving upon him as year by year, he has worked his way upward. He was born on the isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, Scotland, July 13, 1857, his parents being John and Euphemia (MacPherson) MacLeod. His ancestry possessed the indomitable will, industry and determination characteristic of the people of Inverness-shire, and Malcolm H. MacLeod seems to have inherited the strong and sterling traits of his Scotch ancestry. With the removal of the family to the United States he acquired his education in public and private schools of Pennsylvania and New York. In 1862 the family came to Canada. After pursuing his studies across the border Malcolm H. MacLeod returned to become connected with railway interests, and since 1878 has chiefly operated on this side of the border, being engaged in the location and construction of various railway lines. Like many another man who has attained eminence and success, he started in a humble capacity, working his way upward through the position of axman, chainman, rodman, assistant of division, assistant chief and superintending engineer to that of chief engineer, to which position he was called in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1898 and 1899. He was also superintendent of operation in the same district. He left the service of the Canadian Pacific in the spring of 1900 to accept the position of chief engineer of the Canadian Northern Railway and was subsequently, in July, 1907, appointed general manager and chief engineer of the same road, which position he still fills.

In 1896 Mr. MacLeod was married to Miss Emma Plaw, a native of Ontario, who died in 1897, leaving a son, Malcolm Plaw, who was born in 1897 and who is attending the University school of Toronto. Mr. MacLeod is a member of the Manitoba, Carleton and Edmonton Clubs. He possesses a somewhat retiring disposition yet those who come within the close circle of his friendship find him very genial, courteous, considerate and kindly. He is deeply interested in the scientific principles which underlie his work, has always read and studied broadly along those lines and is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He is temperate in all that he does, never rushing into anything from the standpoint of illy advised optimism, yet always active in anything that he attempts. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen and, alert and resourceful, he is ready to meet any emergency. He is fond of manly athletics and outdoor sports. His life, however, has been one of intense activity. He is today one of the best known railroad men in Canada and also has a wide acquaintance in the United States, his genuine worth being appreciated by all who have been brought in contact with him.



Wm D Eaton

William Pearson

MANITOBA has furnished her full share of successful men to Canada—men of pronounced ability who have become leaders in politics, in commercial, industrial or professional life and others whose influence has been given to bettering the conditions that in any way oppose or hinder the development of their fellowmen. For fourteen years William Pearson, president of the William Pearson Company, Ltd., has lived in Winnipeg and has become one of the most conspicuous men in the development of the city along many different lines, not because he has won distinction in politics, or even by reason of his exceptional success in business, but because his efforts have been and still are devoted to the colonization and exploitation of Canadian lands in such a way as to materially benefit others. Mr. Pearson was born in Bowden, England, March 20, 1865, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Fildes) Pearson, natives of that country. The father was for many years engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Manchester and was active in this occupation at the time of his death. His wife has also passed away.

William Pearson received his education in the Manchester grammar school and laid aside his books at the age of sixteen. In 1883 he came to Canada and located at St. Francois Xavier, where he engaged in general farming and also operated a number of creameries. There he remained until 1898, when he came to Winnipeg and established himself in the real-estate business, which he has never abandoned since that time. By 1903 his enterprise had assumed large proportions. In that year he became associated in a business way with Edward Brown, with whom a joint stock company was formed in 1906 under the name of the William Pearson Company, Ltd., with Mr. Pearson as president. From the beginning the partners have been engaged in colonization work upon an extensive scale. At first their ventures were less important, being confined to the exploitation of the land along the Assiniboine river from Headingley west to St. Francois Xavier. However, they afterward acquired large tracts in the Last Mountain valley of Saskatchewan and have made this one of the finest farming sections in Canada. They have handled several hun-

dred thousand acres of land and have provided homes for thousands of people. Up to 1907 the largest percentage of their colonists were people from eastern Canada, but since that time they have been almost entirely Americans. Mr. Pearson works principally among the men of moderate means who are willing to move to a promising country, where they can buy larger tracts of land and secure from them greater profits than they had enjoyed in the past. As an inducement Mr. Pearson offers to the newcomers a quarter or a half section of fine land in one of the most delightful climates in America at from twenty to thirty dollars per acre, payments to be made at the buyer's convenience. In the year 1912 and also in years previous to this the William Pearson Company, Ltd., spent vast sums of money to further develop this fertile valley and make conditions of life more pleasant for the many families who have chosen to settle there. Very low rate excursions are operated from almost every principal point on the American continent during the summer months for the benefit of prospective settlers and the railroad fares are refunded to all purchasers. Farming today in Last Mountain valley is in accordance with the latest and most scientific methods. From a commercial standpoint the situation is ideal, the valley being only twenty-one miles north of Regina, the capital of the province of Saskatchewan.

One of the most unique and beautiful features of Last Mountain valley is Last Mountain lake, which has of late years grown to be one of the most popular summer resorts in Saskatchewan. This region has but lately been developed. The wild animals which inhabited the surrounding districts only a short time ago did not disappear until Mr. Pearson drove into Last Mountain valley one morning in the autumn of 1902. Up to that time the country had been known only in a sort of legendary way and nobody knew exactly the way to reach it. An old Indian scout volunteered to drive Mr. Pearson there from Fort Qu'Appelle and three times on the way they lost the trail. But no sooner had Mr. Pearson arrived than he immediately set about seeing what could be done toward getting the railways there and bringing in from the States and from England farmers who had been asking for land. Mr. Pearson succeeded in all this and has put boats on the lake and elevators on the shores, and opened the beaches to the summer folk who come from Regina and all the region roundabout to make it their playground, to find their fishing and, in the open months, their shooting. There is never a summer day without its holiday and picnic parties, in which people from the outside and farmers who live in the valley fill the steamers and scatter along the beaches, where the summer taverns are and the bathing is good. And

in the autumn, when the birds are moving south, the broad sedgy strip of the lake at its northern end is full of busy guns. Earl Grey, the governor general of Canada, had a shooting box in the hills of Qu' Appelle and went there every season after broad-tailed and pinnated grouse, and the other northern game birds we used to see so plentiful this side the international boundary. Having all Canada to choose from, his excellency's selection says more for that place, for sport of that kind, than anything else very well could. Earl Grey is a keen sportsman, with no time to waste on empty places.

So with the passing of the frontier conditions the hotel and the camping ground have taken possession of Last Mountain lake. A series of summer hotels, operated on the cottage plan, so that one may have the comfort of hotel meals and the privacy of one's own home, are being constructed. A large farm house near Arlington Beach has been enlarged, reconstructed and made into a big, homelike hostelry, surrounded by private cottages and furnished tents. Bathing house, boat houses, dancing pavillion, tennis grounds and all the appurtenances of a vacation region are installed. Boating, bathing, fishing and shooting, together with motor or carriage driving over the smooth prairie roads, horseback riding, golf and other amusements are provided.

Important as are Mr. Pearson's real-estate interests, they yet form only one phase of his varied activities. He and W. Sanford Evans were the originators of the town planning and housing commission, which was appointed by the city of Winnipeg for the general improvement and betterment of the housing and living conditions of the public, effecting especially the middle and poorer classes. Since the organization of this commission Mr. Evans has been chairman and Mr. Pearson vice chairman and chairman of the executive board. He is also president of the Garden Club and this identification is another proof of the variety of his interests and connections. It is an organization for the purpose of beautifying the city of Winnipeg by the establishment of garden plots on vacant lots, as well as on occupied residence property; for the removal of unsightly signs and debris; for the promotion among the citizens of a love of gardening and other healthful employment and recreation. To attain these objects the club endeavors to promote from year to year the cultivation of flowers and vegetables in vacant lots in the unoccupied streets of the city. It has provided literature concerning gardening and floriculture and is contemplating holding exhibitions of the products of these city garden plots in order to take the most effective means of gaining general interest in the movement. The membership is not limited, for anyone

at all interested in the aims and purpose of the society is admitted. Besides this Mr. Pearson has many other important connections in Winnipeg, all of which exemplify in some way either his business ability or the broad charity which is an element in his character. He is the second vice president of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange, is on the executive board of Winnipeg Industrial Bureau and is a member of the board of managers of the Associated Charities. He is also a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute and a member of the Central Emigration Board, both of London, England.

In 1888 Mr. Pearson married, at St. Francois Xavier, Miss Margaret E. Morrison, a daughter of John Morrison, formerly a tea planter of Calcutta, India, and a man active and prominent in business affairs of that city. He was chairman of the Board of Trade and had other important connections. Of late years he has resided in Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have six children: Evelyn Mowbray, who received the degree of B. A. from the Manitoba University in 1911; Arthur M., who is attending St. John's College; James M., who died at the age of seventeen but who was formerly a member of the boy scouts; Agnes Dorothy, a student at the Kelvin school; Gertrude M.; and Winifred. The family are members of St. Luke's Episcopal church and Mr. Pearson was for two years a member of the vestry. He is well known in the Masonic order, holding membership in Prince Rupert's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and socially he belongs to the Canadian and the Carleton Clubs. His political views are in accord with the principles of the liberal party but he is not active as an office seeker. A remarkably shrewd business man, his ventures have all been successful and have advanced his interests materially. This phase of his work, however, is entirely secondary to the qualities in his character which have promoted his prosperity—the broad minded liberality, the cool judgment, the recognition of universal brotherhood, the influencing humanitarianism.

Alex Calder

IN HIS 67th YEAR

Alexander Calder

AS A pioneer merchant of Portage avenue, now the principal retail business street of Winnipeg, Alexander Calder deserves more than passing mention in this volume. His long connection with business interests here and the record which he has made entitle him to the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, while his energy and industry have been salient features in the success which has attended his labors. He is now conducting a railway and steamship ticket agency at No. 663 Main street, under the firm style of Alexander Calder & Son. He was born at Johnston, Scotland, in 1842, and the same year his parents crossed the Atlantic, settling at Bytown, now Ottawa. The father was a pattern maker by trade, having served his apprenticeship in Lord Elgin's works. In the fall of 1842 he established the first cabinet-maker's shop in Bytown and there resided for six years, after which he conducted a similar business at Brantford, Ontario, for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to London, Ontario, in 1853, and carried on business in that city for twenty-eight years, contributing largely to its industrial development.

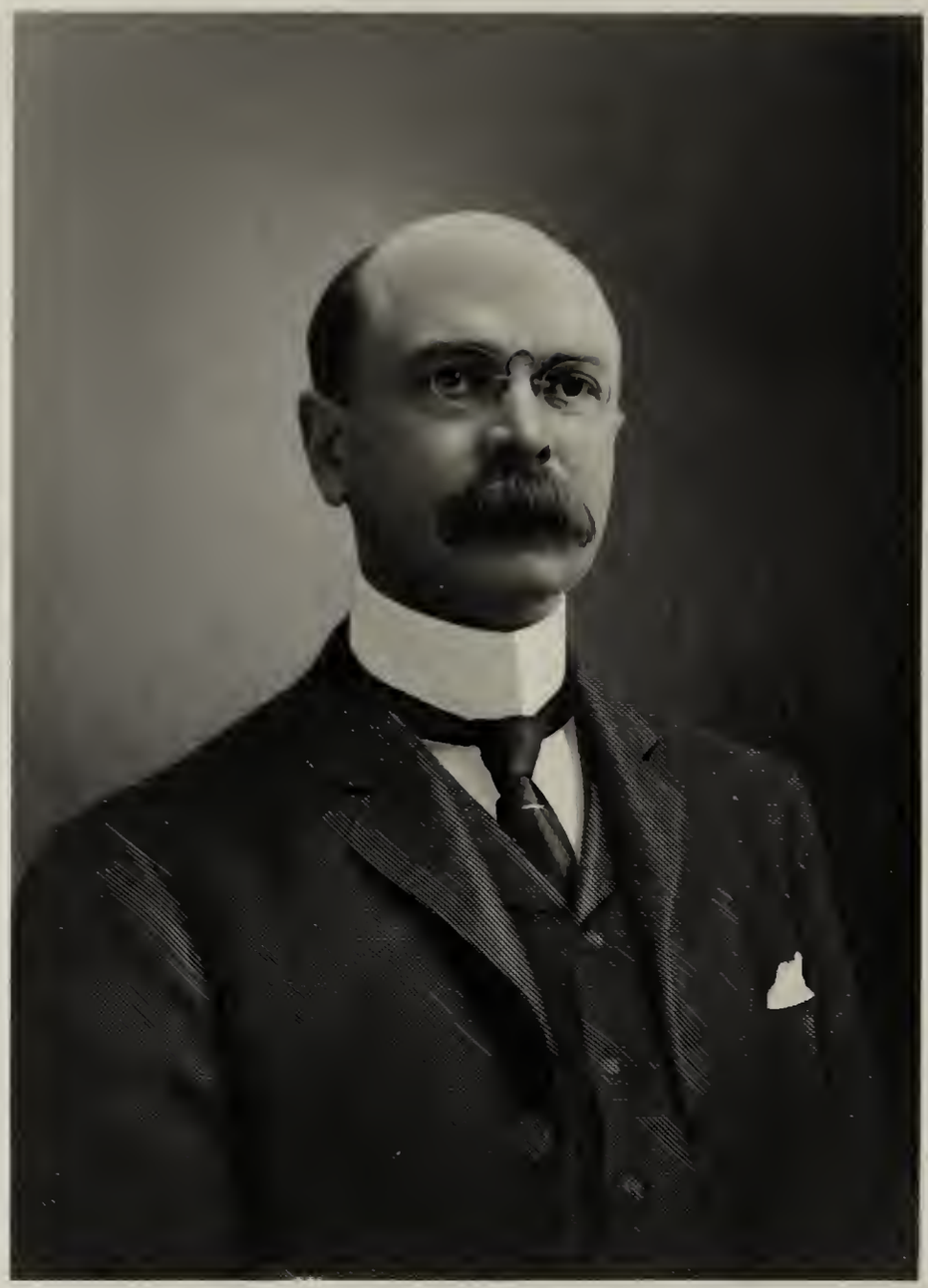
With the removal of the family to London Alexander Calder pursued his education in the schools of that city and carried with him to the outset of his business career the qualities of ambition, determination and energy, so that his advancement was rapid. He became the superintendent of the first street railway in London, Ontario, and entered upon active business connections with the west when in 1879 he arrived in Winnipeg as the representative of George Jackson, implement manufacturer, and John Campbell, carriage manufacturer. In 1879 Mr. Calder, also erected a building for warehouse purposes on Main street, which has been for years used as the Iroquois Hotel. In 1880 he opened a store on Portage avenue, this being the first business house on that thoroughfare outside of the Farmers' Home Hotel. There he continued until 1883, when he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company as ticket agent and employer of labor on construction, in which latter capacity he is still engaged. He has enlarged the scope of his business, however, to include general

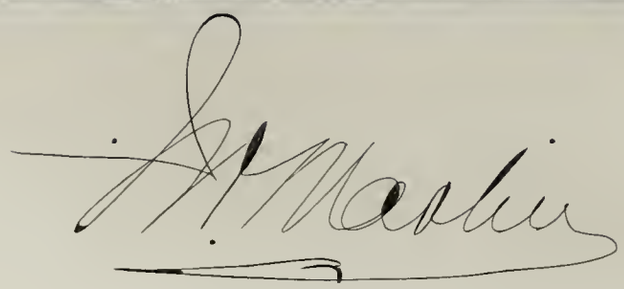
insurance, of which life insurance is a factor, and also the express and money order business. At the same time he is a representative for various steamship lines along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He also conducts a private banking department and he has brought his business to a point where the company can book a traveler to any part of the world. For twenty-eight years the business has been carried on in the block on Main street, between Logan and Henry streets.

In 1866 Mr. Calder was married to Miss Rebecca Ann Williams, a daughter of John and Amanda (Finch) Williams, of Beachville, Ontario. The father was a member of the old Hugh Lawless family that came from the United States to Canada at the time of the Revolutionary war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Calder have been born seven children, of whom five are living, one son, Arthur B., being his father's partner in business since 1912, previous to which time he was for twenty-one years connected with the passenger department of the Canadian Pacific Railway as traveling and district passenger agent, having charge for a time of the business of that company in Washington, Oregon and California. The family reside at 797 Broadway, in Winnipeg. Mr. Calder belongs to the Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., and has ever been loyal to the teachings of the craft.

The city of Brandon has also largely profited by the activities of Mr. Calder for he there erected in 1883 the second building in the town, which structure was used as a warehouse for a while, but later was converted into a residence and occupied as such by Amos Rowe. The lumber for this building was shipped by the boat The Marquette from Winnipeg and, laid down in Brandon, cost him one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand feet. He also, in 1884, built the Grand View Hotel of Brandon, which for years was one of the best known hostelries in western Canada. Mr. Calder was the first individual owner of town lot property in Brandon which he had purchased before the Canadian Pacific Railroad had auctioned off any lots in that town.

To have remained in business for twenty-eight years in the same block is not only indicative of the fact that Mr. Calder is well known in business connections but also proves that he has made an excellent record and one that will bear close investigation and scrutiny. For a third of a century he has lived in Winnipeg and the salient qualities which he displayed throughout the entire period, command for him the confidence and good-will of all.





I. Walter Martin

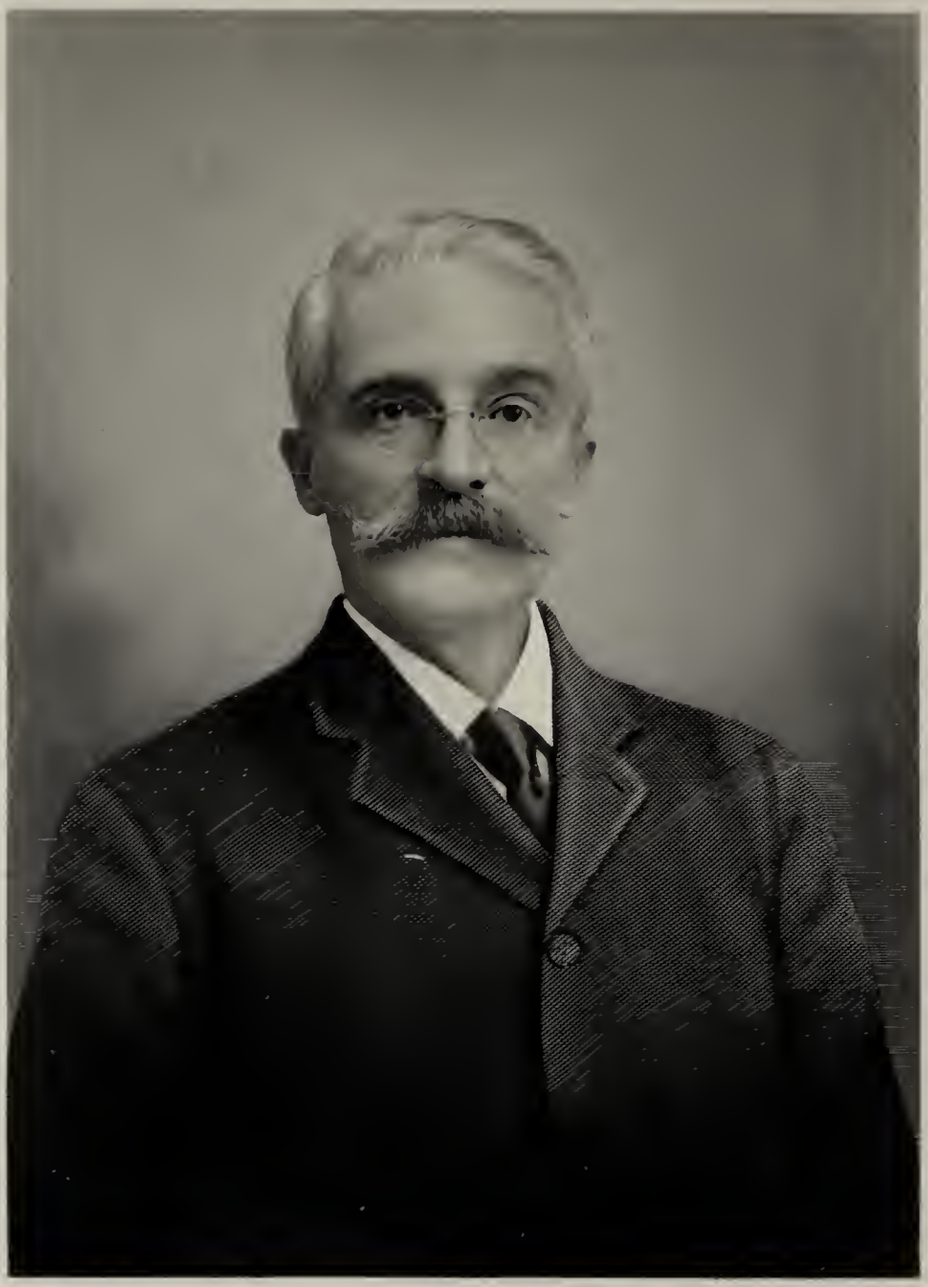
I. WALTER MARTIN, president of the Gurney, Tilden Company at Winnipeg, has throughout the entire period of his active connection with business interests made steady advancement and his progress is the direct outcome of his ability and indefatigable industry. He has never depended upon outside aid or influence to assist him but has built upon the sure foundation of enterprise, determination and perseverance, thus coming into important relation with extensive commercial interests. He was born in Princeton, Ontario, April 26, 1863, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Burkholder) Martin. The Martin family was established in the state of New York in colonial days and, being United Empire loyalists, they were among the first families to settle in eastern Ontario. The father was for years a successful merchant of Hamilton but is now deceased. The mother still resides there at the age of seventy-eight and is remarkably well preserved for one of her years. The Burkholder family were early settlers in Pennsylvania and like the Martins, were United Empire loyalists and migrated to Ontario in the early history of the province.

In the public schools of Hamilton I. Walter Martin pursued his education to the age of fifteen, when he started out in the business world on his own account, securing the position of office boy with E. & C. Gurney & Company, proprietors of a stove foundry at Hamilton. His trustworthiness and efficiency won him gradual promotion and he remained in that office for five years, during which period he became largely familiar with the different phases of the business. He was then transferred to Winnipeg as accountant for the branch office in this city and in 1900 he was promoted to the position of vice president and general manager. Ten years later he was elected president and general manager, controlling all the western interests of the house. Thus through intermediate positions he worked his way upward until he stands at the head of a large business, bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control. He attacks everything that he undertakes with contagious enthusiasm and has never feared that close application which must

always precede the attainment of success. In 1900 the firm of Tilden, Gurney & Company, Limited, was formed, and as such the business was conducted until 1910. At the reorganization of the business in 1910, Tilden, Gurney & Company, Limited, was absorbed by a newly formed company, the Hamilton Stove & Heater Company, the latter acquiring all the interests, east and west, in the Dominion. As a subsidiary company, and for the handling of the western business, the Gurney, Tilden Company was formed, with headquarters in Winnipeg and I. W. Martin as president and manager. The business is now one of mammoth proportions. The foundry is located at Hamilton and branch warehouses and general distributing offices are maintained at various other points. Mr. Martin was the main factor in bringing about the formation of the new corporation of the Hamilton Stove & Heater Company, in which he is a director, and which has resulted in a vast improvement over the old methods of conducting the business. The product consists of the world-famous brand of Souvenir stoves and ranges, furnaces, steam and hot water boilers and in fact of all kinds of modern heating appliances, together with a complete line of builder's hardware. The enterprise was established by E. and C. Gurney in 1856 and since that time the products of the house have been continuously upon the market, the high quality having been maintained throughout all the intervening years. The output is now distributed from Halifax to British Columbia and the trade is increasing annually.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Martin was married to Miss Carrie Burridge, a daughter of James Burridge, a well known resident of Winnipeg, now living retired. Unto this union were born two sons, namely: James Wesley, attending the Model School of this city; and Isaac Walter, Jr. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin hold membership in the Broadway Methodist church, in which he has been a trustee for many years, while Mrs. Martin has also been very active in the church and in missionary work. She is likewise one of the officers and most active workers in the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Winnipeg, while Mr. Martin is doing efficient work along various lines founded upon humanitarian and religious principles. He is chairman of the executive of the Boys' Club of Winnipeg and has given liberally thereto for years of both time and money. He is a generous contributor to all kinds of charitable work and for several years was vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the work of which he is still interested, while to its support he is a generous donor. He votes with the conservative party. His fraternal relations are with the Prince Rupert's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, while in more strictly social lines he is connected with the Manitoba, Adanac and Travelers Clubs. He is today prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings in the business world to a field of large interests and continuously broadening opportunities. He has brought to bear upon all his undertakings a clear understanding that readily solves complex problems and unites into a harmonious whole seemingly unrelated and often diverse interests. His strict integrity, business conservatism and sound judgment have always been so uniformly recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence in an enviable degree and naturally this has brought him such a lucrative patronage that through times of general prosperity and general adversity alike he has witnessed a steady growth in his business.



J. B. Macnab

John C. Macnab

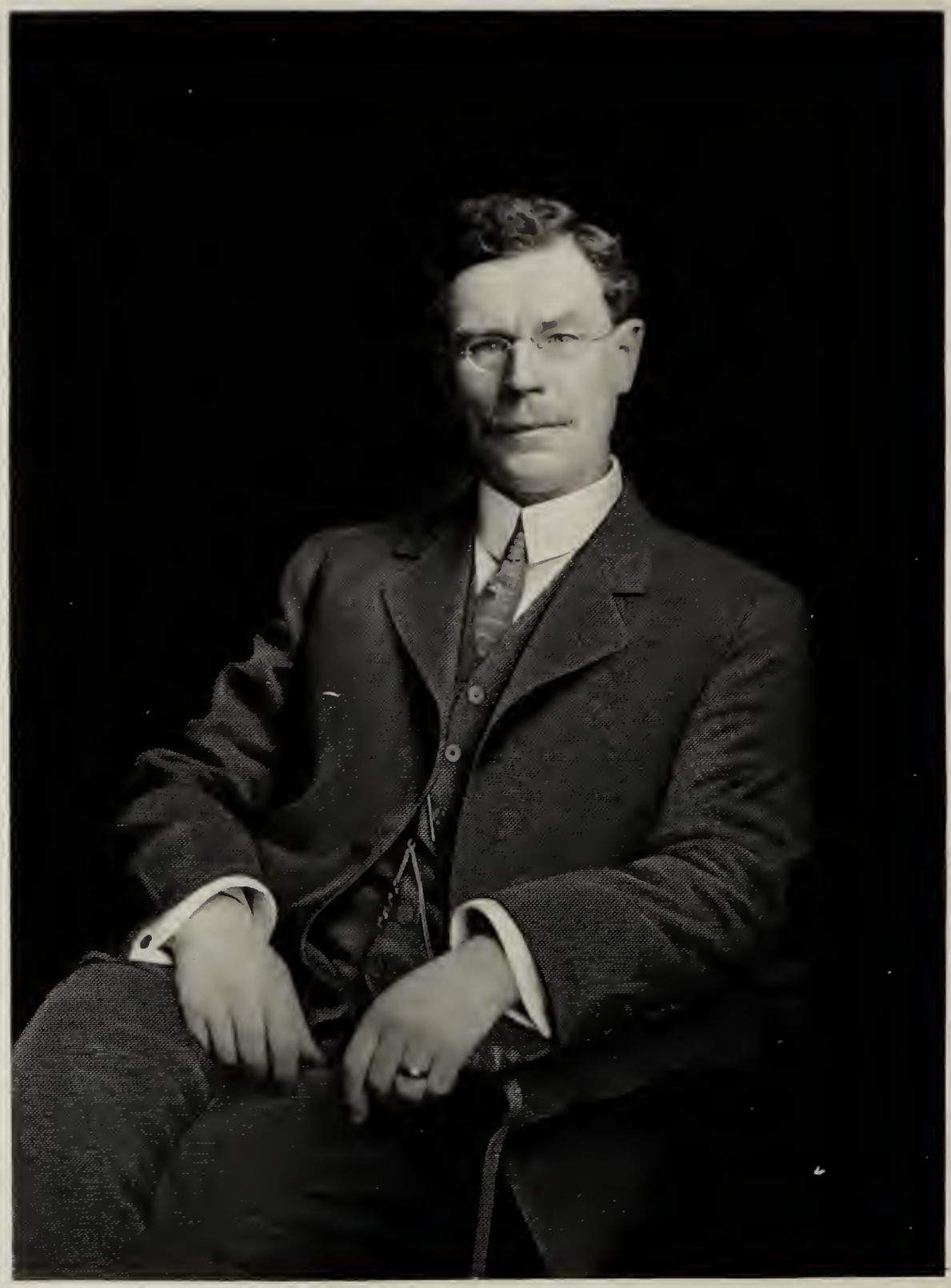
IN A history of the commercial development of the city of Winnipeg the earnest seeker may find more of romance, of action and of successful struggle to final triumph than in the pages of many tales of adventure. The building up of a great business institution from a small and humble beginning calls for as much stanch determination, unfaltering energy and sheer force of ability as does more conspicuous accomplishment in politics or war. The life of John C. Macnab and the story of the business operated by Macnab & Roberts, Limited, dealers in soda water fountains and bakers' and confectioners' supplies, is a splendid example of the truth of this statement and a forceful evidence of the values of opportunity recognized and used. Mr. Macnab's personal character has been a distinct element in his success and has besides had an important bearing in its wide charity and its keen discrimination upon the amelioration of the condition of others less fortunate than himself. Thus his life has influenced not only business standards and conditions, but what is more important still, the happiness and welfare of the city's poor. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1856 and is a son of James and Jane (Seward) Macnab, the father being a descendant of an old Scotch clan who came to the south of Ireland at an early date, while the mother, Jane Seward, was a member of an old Irish family.

John Macnab was reared at home and was educated in the public schools of his native section. He remained in Ireland until 1881 and then crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling in August of that year in Winnipeg, where he was entirely dependent upon his own resources. For the first three months of his residence in Manitoba he drove a team as a member of a construction gang in charge of the late Sir John Schultz, who was building what is now called the Glenboro branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but was then known and built into the city as the South Eastern Railway. Upon its absorption by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company Mr. Macnab became a commercial traveler and for the next fifteen years was a "knight of the road." What this means in knowledge of men,

in familiarity with conditions, in energy, good temper and discriminating judgment it is hard to realize, yet it was the foundation of Mr. Macnab's success since it brought him into closer relations with the men and the opportunities upon which he built up his prosperity. Starting as a traveler in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, he quickly saw an opening for business along several lines and, realizing that there was a sure chance for success as an independent worker, began traveling for himself on a commission basis, selling supplies of all kinds but specializing in everything used at soda water fountains and in bakeries and confectionery stores. This was the nucleus of his present business, which is the largest of its kind in the city. He ran it in its original form until 1896 and then established himself in Winnipeg, working still on a commission basis. Through successive natural stages of progress and advancement the enterprise has expanded, developing in 1902 into a copartnership under the name of Macnab & Roberts and in 1907 into a limited company under the name of Macnab & Roberts, Limited. The officers are: John C. Macnab, president; William Roberts, vice president; and George Whelpley, secretary and treasurer. This is the story in outline. The vital part lies in the energy, the determined work and the well-timed aggressiveness of John Macnab and in the remarkable development which these qualities made possible. A little of the growth may be realized from the physical expansion of the concern. It started in a very small way, giving employment to but one or two workers. In 1903 the partners built the present modern and thoroughly equipped plant, five stories and a basement in height with one hundred feet frontage on Victoria street and forty feet on Lombard street and with the necessary trackage in the rear. They have the distinction of being the pioneers in the business development of this locality, which has since become one of the busiest corners in Winnipeg. The new plant was adequate for the volume of business only until 1911, when the great expansion of the mechanical department made further additions necessary. A machine shop was built so that the company now does all of its own mechanical work. The concern employs on an average fifty-five hands besides four traveling representatives, and the markets for its products extend from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast—an excellent institution for one man to have founded.

In 1889 Mr. Macnab was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Crotty, a daughter of Henry Crotty, one of the pioneers of Ontario, upon whose original farm the town of Ingersoll now stands. He was a native of Ireland but came to America when a young man and for

many years was prominently identified with almost every phase of the development of the province of Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Macnab have two sons and one daughter. They reside in St. Vital, a suburb of Winnipeg, and are well known in social circles of the city. Mr. Macnab holds membership in Holy Trinity church and has been warden since 1909. He is a member of the Canadian Club and connected with the Winnipeg Lodging & Coffee House Association, Limited, as a director. The city of Winnipeg has every reason to be proud of Mr. Macnab, whose activities have influenced so greatly her commercial growth. The methods by which he obtained prosperity are important because they finally overcame the dangerous argument that modern business requires an overlooking of questionable commercial methods if not personal dishonesty and because they established integrity as the foundation of true success.



Laura E. Morrison

Donald Morrison

DONALD MORRISON is a grain merchant of Winnipeg whose close application and keen discernment in business affairs have enabled him to pass on the highway of life many who perhaps started out before him or who were accorded better advantages. He was born at Habost, Ness, on the island of Lewis, Ross-shire, Scotland, October 22, 1862, and is a son of Donald and Margaret (Morrison) Morrison, who were likewise natives of Ross-shire. His educational opportunities were those afforded by the public schools and in 1880, when a young man of eighteen years, he crossed the Atlantic to Canada and the following year came to Winnipeg. No special advantages aided him at the outset of his career in the new world, but laudable ambition prompted him to put forth earnest effort, knowing that "there is no royal road to wealth," but that in the business world the path of opportunity is open to all. He was first employed as a clerk in the Merchants Bank of Canada, where he remained for three and a half years. Crossing the border into the United States he secured a position in a grain office in Duluth, Minnesota, and for twenty years was connected with the grain trade as a representative of different firms in Duluth and Minneapolis. In 1904 he returned to Winnipeg, where he organized the firm of Donald Morrison & Company. He is the sole proprietor of the business, which has grown to extensive proportions. He is one of the largest dealers in grain in Winnipeg. His keen discrimination, sound judgment, initiative ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a gratifying measure of prosperity. His progressiveness has always been tempered by a safe conservatism and his policy has commended itself to the judment of all. He has never brooked difficulties that honest effort could overcome, and, steadily advancing, he has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the more successful few. Throughout the province he is known as a leading grain merchant and is now one of the directors of the Traders Building Association, owners of the Grain Exchange building, and is president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. In addition to the extensive volume of trade

transacted in Winnipeg he has extended the scope of his activities by becoming interested in country and terminal elevators throughout western Canada, the terminals being in Fort William.

On the 14th of April, 1887, Mr. Morrison was married in Buffalo, New York, to Miss Johanna Murray, also a native of the island of Lewis, Scotland. The six children born unto them are Kenneth Allan, Donald John, Margaret, Angus Murdo, Katherine Helen and Mary Dorothy. The family attend the Knox Presbyterian church and Mr. Morrison holds membership with the Assiniboine Lodge of Masonry and with the Scottish Rite. His political views are in accord with the principles of the liberal party and his fraternal relations are with the Canadian Club, the Assiniboine Bowling Club, the Stratheona Curling Club, and St. Andrews Society. The first named is indicative of the principles which govern his conduct while the latter indicate the lines of his recreation. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealing is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won for him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

W. R. Milton

William R. Milton

ENTERPRISE, industry and perseverance are the salient characteristics in the business career of William R. Milton, who has made continuous advancement in business circles and is now proprietor of one of the great productive industries of the city—Milton's Bakery. He has various other business connections which indicate him to be a man of more than ordinary ability along commercial lines and at the same time he is recognized as one of the local political leaders. He was born near Selkirk, Scotland, on Bridgehaugh farm, January 31, 1871. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Flint) Milton, were both natives of Melrose, Scotland, but are now deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation and carried on agricultural pursuits near Selkirk for about thirty years.

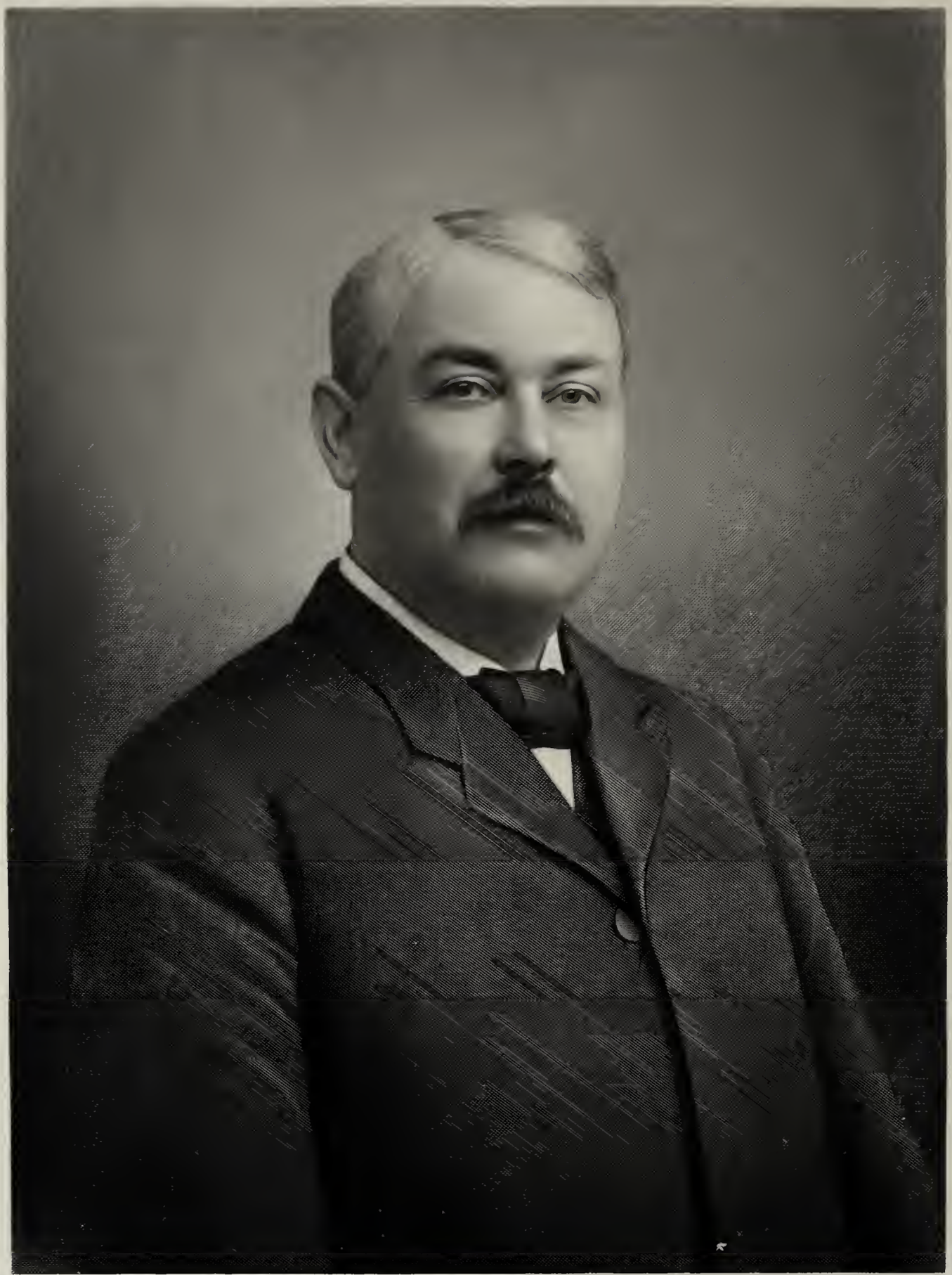
William R. Milton supplemented his early education, acquired in the Lindean public school, by a course in the Selkirk high school. He was a young man of eighteen years when in 1889 he left Melrose and came to Winnipeg. In 1890 and early in 1891 he was in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company in the construction of their telegraph lines from Calgary to McCleod and from Calgary to Edmonton. He was also for a time with the engineering department of the Hudson's Bay Company and later was with the same department of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway, covering the years 1891 and 1892. In 1893 he became a member of the Winnipeg fire department but late in that year entered the Spiers bakery, with which he was connected until March, 1900. In April of that year he formed a partnership with G. J. Timms and engaged in the baking business on his own account. This partnership was dissolved on the 1st of June, 1901, and Mr. Milton then purchased the bakery business of W. A. Kemp, then located on Ross avenue, where he remained for two years. In 1903 he purchased the property on Bannatyne street, extending from Sherbrooke street to Oliva street, and erected a new bakeshop and store, his quarters being very spacious for that period. He continued to conduct the business at that point until 1911, when his once com-

George H. West

GEORGE H. WEST, who passed away December 19, 1906, is remembered as one whose fidelity to his honest convictions gained for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He ever stood fearlessly in defense of what he believed to be right and his opinions were based upon no shallow nor superficial knowledge of the question at issue, but, possessing the analytical power of the lawyer, he reasoned from cause to effect and grasped all the possibilities of the situation. He was born in Campbellford, Ontario, August 9, 1853, and after pursuing his preliminary education in the home schools he attended Victoria College, then situated at Coburg. Completing the arts' course he was graduated with honors with the class of 1883 and immediately after graduating he came to the west where he entered upon his law studies under Bain, Blanchard & Muloch, at Winnipeg. Being called to the bar he formed a partnership with George F. Munroe, an association which was continued for seventeen years, the firm enjoying a wide and well merited reputation for skill in handling intricate cases and solving involved legal problems. His practice grew in volume and importance until he became one of the best known lawyers of the west and in addition to his activity in his profession he was also well known in real-estate circles by reason of his extensive and judicious investments.

Mr. West was married in 1888 to Miss Sarah M. Carr, of Colborne, Ontario, who yet occupies the family home at 124 Nassau street, in Winnipeg. His fraternal relations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in both of which he occupied positions of honor, becoming a master workman in the latter. He was also prominent in the organization of the Independent Order of Foresters of Manitoba and was again and again chosen to represent Court Hudson, No. 409, in the grand lodge. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church and his belief was one of the permeating influences of his life. At one time he supported the liberal party but his dislike for its management caused him to join the political reform union of which he served as secretary for some

time. This step was characteristic of Mr. West. He would never remain allied with a cause which he could not indorse and which was antagonistic to the high ideals of manhood and citizenship which he held.



R. Graham

John C. Graham

JOHN C. GRAHAM is engaged in the wholesale lumber business and in the manufacture of sash and doors, his trade extending throughout the province of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, November 26, 1860, his parents being John C. and Jane (Campbell) Graham. The father, a native of Scotland, came to the new world with his parents, who settled in Middlesex, Ontario, when he was about ten years of age. The mother, a native of Kingston, Ontario, is still living, making her home at Fort William, that province, although she spends much of her time in California.

In the public schools and collegiate institute of his native city John C. Graham received his educational training which qualified him for responsible duties in later life. In 1878 he became connected with steamboat interests on the Great Lakes, running ships from Chicago to Montreal that year. The father having owned and operated a large number of steam and sailing vessels on the lake, J. C. Graham became familiar with the business in its various phases in his boyhood. He devoted three years to that undertaking and then entered his father's office in St. Catharines in the position of bookkeeper and assisted in the management of the business until the death of his father in 1882. His interests were then sold and Mr. Graham became a partner of his older brother, George A. Graham, and with John T. Horne in the firm of Graham, Horne & Company, of Port Arthur and Fort William. From the Graham estate they purchased several ships and conducted a transportation and lumber business in which they continued until 1894. In the meantime, or in 1888, Mr. Graham had come to Winnipeg where he took up the management of the sales for the wholesale lumber branch of the business and since that day he has conducted a wholesale lumber business in this city. His connection with this department of trade exceeded that of any other wholesale merchant in the city. In 1894 the firm of Graham, Horne & Company was dissolved, since which time Mr. Graham has operated alone, giving his entire attention to the wholesale lumber trade and to the manufacture of sash and doors. His

business has grown rapidly and satisfactorily and he now draws his patronage from all over the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He is thoroughly conversant with the business in every detail and each forward step in his career has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He is now president of the firm of Marks & Company and J. C. Graham Company, Limited, wholesale lumber dealers of this city, and also of the Manitoba Building Society, which is a loan company.

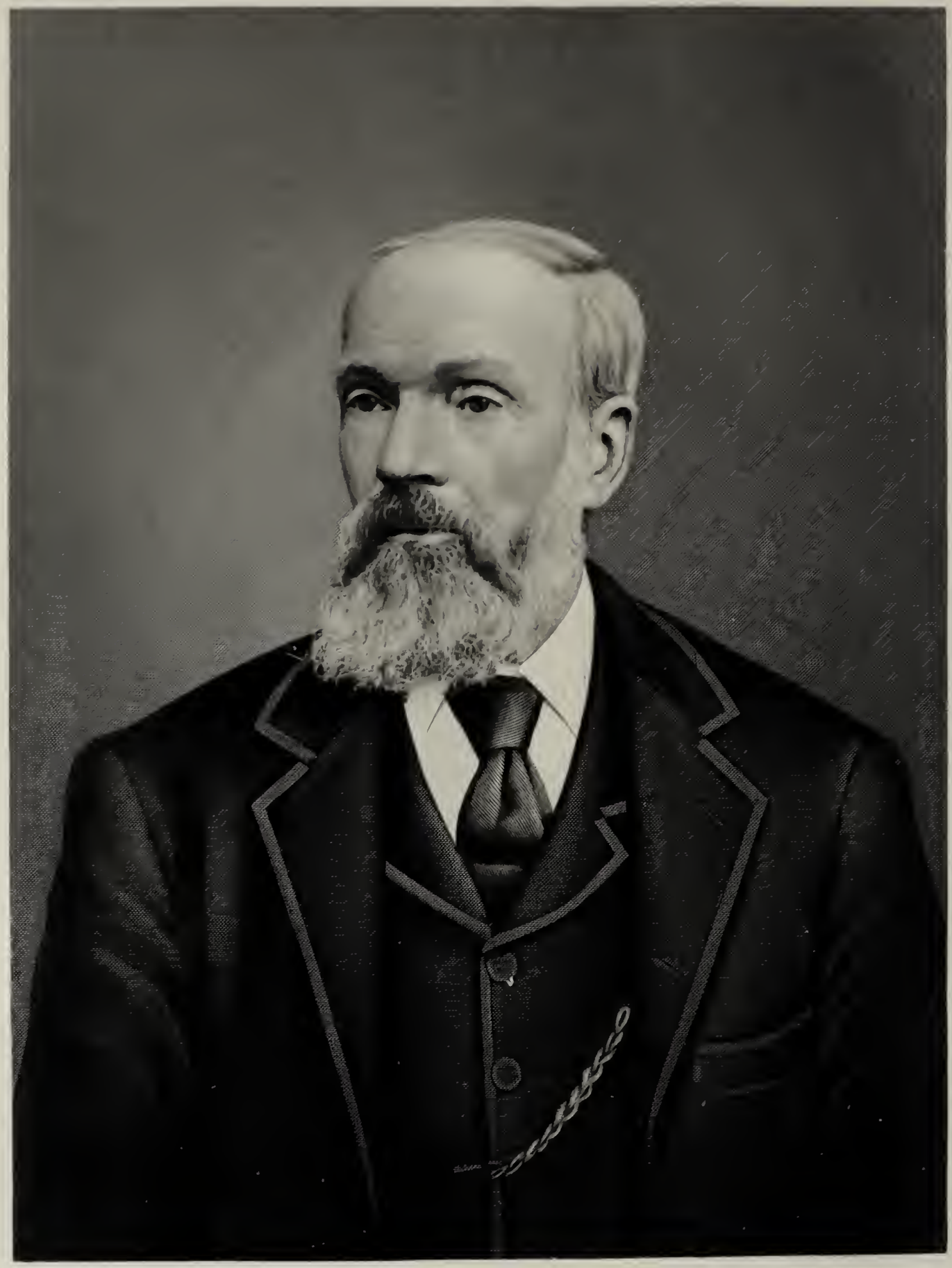
In 1889, in Ontario, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Maude Brinkman, then living near Meaford, Ontario. They attend the Augustine Presbyterian church and Mr. Graham belongs to the Carleton, Adanac and Travellers Clubs. He is also affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the United Commercial Travelers and the Hoo Hoos, and of the last named he was first vicegerent of the lodge in Canada. This is an organization of lumbermen and in its circles he is both prominent and popular. He is a man of well balanced interests and powers, possessing a strong character and one that inspires confidence in others. He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes and disasters that come to those who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure.

Alexander McIntyre

WITH the commercial and industrial development of Winnipeg, Alexander McIntyre was closely identified for many years. Coming to the province in the period of its early settlement, he contributed much to the growth and upbuilding of various districts, his business activities being at all times a feature in general prosperity as well as individual success. He was born in the township of Lobo, in Middlesex county, Ontario, March 10, 1841, and spent his youthful days upon the farm of his father, Joseph McIntyre, who for many years carried on agricultural pursuits in that township. The son divided his time between the work of the fields and the acquirement of a public-school education, remaining a resident of his native province until 1870, when he came to Winnipeg as a member of the Red River expedition. The natural resources and opportunities of the country awakened his enthusiasm and he determined to make his future home in the west. He started in business life here practically empty handed, but by unabating energy, indefatigable industry and careful management he won a fortune. For some years he conducted a large wholesale liquor business and he was also one of the first settlers to speculate in half-breed scrip, whereby he was enabled to acquire title to one hundred and sixty acres of land at from twenty to twenty-five dollars. He also dealt largely in city real estate and his judgment concerning property values was seldom, if ever, at fault. He furthered the development of the city by transformnig unsightly vacancies into improved districts, and among the buildings which stand as monuments to his enterprising spirit is the McIntyre block, which he erected and which is one of Winnipeg's best office buildings, situated in the heart of the business district. He owned many valuable properties and in 1890 purchased two fine lots on Kennedy street and had just broken the ground for the purpose of erecting there a palatial residence when he was called to his final rest. Winnipeg accounted him one of her most sagacious and highly respected business men.

In 1872 Mr. McIntyre married Miss Margaret Malissa Falconer, also a native of Ontario. Their three children are James Bruce, Don-

ald Matheson and Mary Jane. Mrs. McIntyre is prominent in various women's clubs of the city and active in the social life of Winnipeg. She has also manifested a most helpful attitude toward benevolent projects, giving generously to both individual and organized charity. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 7th of June, 1892, Mr. McIntyre passed away. At the time of his demise he was an officer in the Ninety-first Battalion, in which he had served as captain and paymaster, and he enjoyed a well merited reputation as an excellent rifle shot. In 1886 he had been urgently solicited to become a candidate for alderman but had declined on account of the pressure of his important business interests. His success had its root in his ready recognition and utilization of opportunities. He saw chances which others passed heedlessly by and, as the years went on, his labors were crowned with the success which is the direct result of close application, sound judgment and unabating enterprise.



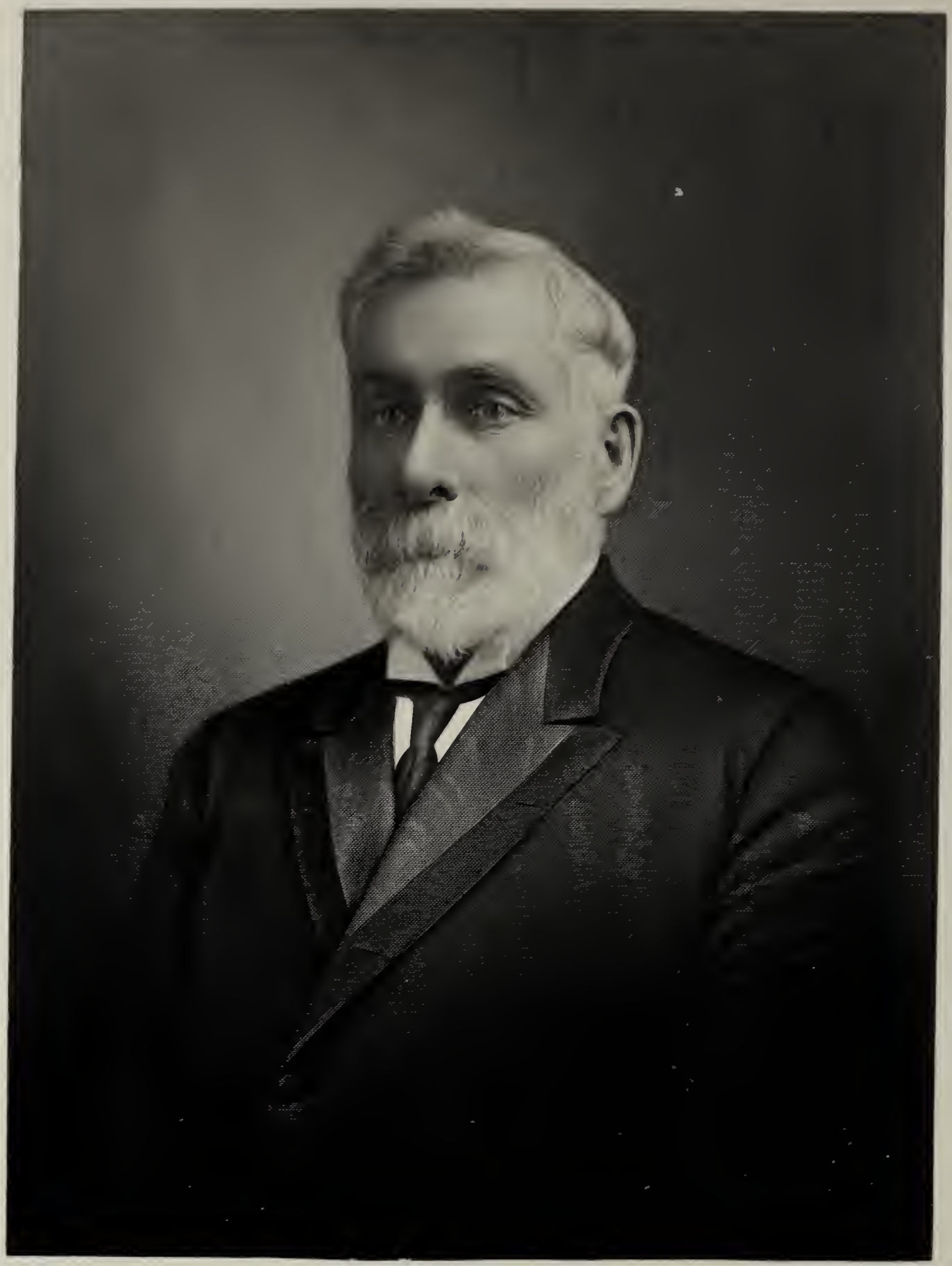
Daniel Hamilton

Daniel Hamilton

WITH the building operations of Kildonan Daniel Hamilton was closely associated at an early day and also carried on general agricultural pursuits. Careful direction of his business affairs, indefatigable energy and sound business judgment were elements in his success and no one ever questioned the integrity and honesty of his business transactions. He passed away in 1899 at the age of sixty-six years, his birth having occurred in Bathmell, near Glasgow, Scotland, about 1833. He was a son of John Bailey Hamilton, who remained a resident of the land of hills and heather but had a large family, nearly all of whom came to America, although his son Daniel was the only one to settle in Canada. The period of his minority was spent in the land of his nativity and about 1855 he sought the opportunities of the new world, remaining for two years a resident of Ontario before coming to Manitoba. He then came to Kildonan and afterward traveled on foot with a prospecting crew to Victoria, spending three summers on the Fraser river prospecting for gold. He afterward returned to this province and purchased a farm in Kildonan East, while subsequently he invested in two farm properties in Springfield. He lived, however, in Kildonan, carried on general agricultural pursuits and in the careful management of his farm interests attained a very gratifying degree of wealth. He was also a carpenter by trade and assisted in building many houses on Main street. His own home was situated on what is now Washington street.

Mr. Hamilton married Miss Janet Sutherland, a daughter of John Sutherland, who came from Scotland as one of the old Selkirk settlers. He first took up his abode in Kildonan but later removed to Headingly and there spent his remaining days, a prominent, active and influential citizen of that locality. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Polson. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were born nine children of whom eight are living: John; Jane; James; Marion, now Mrs. John Abey; Catherine A., now Mrs. C. W. Gibbs; W. R.; Thomas A.; and A. E. The wife and mother passed away in 1895 and was survived by Mr. Hamilton for four years, his death occurring in 1899.

His religious faith was that of the Kildonan Presbyterian church and he was loyal to his professions, seeking ever to embody in his life the spirit of the Golden Rule. In matters relating to the public welfare he was much interested and failed not to give active support to those measures which he deemed would prove valuable factors in advancing the progress of the province. In manner he was kindly and considerate and his business integrity none questioned. From the time of his removal to the west he lived in Kildonan and wherever he was known was held in high esteem because of the sterling traits of his character. His daughter, Miss Jane Hamilton, has always resided on the old homestead and erected in 1912 a fine residence on the old Hamilton property on the bank of the Red river. Through her cooperation the publishers are enabled to reproduce the steel engraving of Daniel Hamilton, which accompanies this article.



John W. Kennedy

Captain John W. Kennedy

THE excellent record which he made in military life was the forerunner of an equally creditable record which he made in public office and in the relations of private life, for Captain John W. Kennedy was a man whom to know was to admire and honor, and his death brought a sense of personal loss and bereavement to all who knew him. He was born in Peterboro, Ontario, in 1845, a son of Colonel John Kennedy, a native of Ireland. When nineteen years of age he won a certificate in the military school of Montreal and when only a boy he was a bugler in the army. He was thereafter connected with military affairs until coming to Winnipeg, and was advanced from rank to rank until he became captain of the Forty-seventh Battalion and in command of his company took part in the Fenian war of 1866. He underwent the usual experiences connected with every phase of military life in the provinces and remained with the army until the winter of 1882, when he resigned and came to Winnipeg, accepting a position in the registrar's office under his brother W. N. Kennedy, who was then registrar. Captain Kennedy acted as his deputy for a few years and then turned his attention to the life insurance business, acting as manager at Winnipeg for two companies for a time. Later, however, he returned to the registrar's office as deputy and there remained until his death, on the 12th of February, 1910. From time to time as his financial resources permitted he invested in property and through the acquirement of real estate became a very well-to-do man. The spirit of patriotism which prompted his early connection with the army never left him, his loyalty to his country ever being one of his dominant qualities.

Captain Kennedy was a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his home and the happiness of his family. In 1866 he was married in Cramahe township, Ontario, to Miss Sarah E. Newman, a daughter of Samuel Newman, a very prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of his locality. His parents were natives of England and removed to Ireland, in which country their son Samuel was born. After arriving at years of maturity he married Hester Morgan and the entire period of their domestic life was passed in Ontario. Captain and

Mrs. Kennedy became the parents of three children: William N., an architect with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, who has a son, John Wilbur; John H. M., the father of a daughter, Viola Mae, who is a dealer in automobile supplies; and Lucy A., the wife of Dr. G. A. Brown, by whom she has two children, Samuel Wesley and Lula Iona. Captain Kennedy built his residence about 1902, at 965 Portage avenue, where he died and where his widow yet resides. There was in all the life record of Captain Kennedy nothing particularly spectacular but his life history was that of a man always true to his duty and faithful to his highest ideals.

A. R. Davidson

Alexander Rae Davidson

AT THE intersection of Ruskin row and Park road stands Winnipeg's most beautiful and palatial residence known as Sunnycroft, the home of Alexander Rae Davidson. Those who meet its owner there find him always approachable, pleasant, affable and courteous, and hear no mention of the fact made that his business interests are of international importance. Winnipeg claims him as a citizen of Canada and the United States profits by his remarkable energy, business ability and well formulated plans. As the promoter of numberless industrial and commercial undertakings and extensive financial interests, both countries owe him a debt of gratitude for what he has done in advancing material progress. He has spent a number of years on each side of the border and his operations continue among both peoples and are of constantly growing extent and importance. Mr. Davidson, however, is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in Glencoe, Ontario, July 10, 1855. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry and is a son of William and Christine (McRae) Davidson. His father was a native of Ireland but in early life came to Canada, settling in Ontario, where he followed the occupation of farming. He was a man of force of character and ability. He died in 1880, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Christine McRae, and was of Scotch descent, passed away in 1886. There were four sons in the family and the parents were ambitious to give them the best educational opportunities possible, never counting self-sacrifice if the welfare of their sons would be thereby promoted. In the midst of a rural environment, through the careful training of industrious, intelligent and ambitious parents, Alexander Rae Davidson laid the foundation for his success. He supplemented his country-school education by study in the high school at Glencoe and on leaving home turned to the United States, which was then regarded as the land of opportunity by the Canadians. Making his way to Wisconsin, he became telegraph operator and station agent on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, which is now a part of the Minneapolis & St. Louis system. This was in 1874. He devoted eight years to railroad work in various branches of the

operating and train service and in 1882 made his initial step in that broader field of labor which has brought him to his present conspicuous, enviable and honorable position as a business leader of two countries. He joined his brother, Andrew Duncan Davidson, in the banking and land business in southwestern Minnesota. Keen insight enabled the brothers to recognize the opportunities afforded along those lines and they extended their efforts into Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. The start was comparatively small but their efforts extended in a constantly broadening angle of usefulness that covered many states and reached far into western Canada. It is true that not all days were equally bright and at times they saw the storm clouds gathering but they managed to turn threatening defeats into victories and gave continually greater and greater evidence of their power to initiate mammoth enterprises and to cope with the most complex and intricate problems, finding ready solution thereof.

Alexander R. Davidson settled at Little Falls, Minnesota, and there resided for eighteen years, throughout which period he filled the position of president of the First National Bank—a connection that he still maintains. For many years prior to 1903 he was associated in all his varied business interests with his brothers under the firm style of Davidson Brothers but in 1903 Colonel A. D. McRae entered the firm. Through all the years since the brothers first started operations in the west their interests have grown and today include the ownership and conduct of a line of banks in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Their first extensive land operations began when in connection with other business men they purchased all of the unsold land grants of the North Pacific Railroad Company in Minnesota and also of the Great Northern Railroad Company, aggregating over a million acres. They made a record for the disposal of this property, selling the entire amount in less than a year. In 1902 in connection with others they organized the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with Colonel A. D. Davidson as president, and purchased one million, three hundred thousand acres in the province of Saskatchewan. To place this upon the market and secure its colonization was the problem that then confronted them but the genius of Colonel Andrew D. Davidson was equal to the occasion and at a luncheon held in the Union League Club in Chicago he felt that the psychic moment had come to launch his enterprise. He invited a number of bankers then present to become his guests in his private car on a trip to Winnipeg and western Canada and further extended the invitation through these bankers to their country correspondents. The crowd kept growing until the train had to move in three sec-

tions. Not one word concerning the sale of the property was spoken but the rich valley of the Saskatchewan was its own advertisement and sales agent and ere the parties ceased to be the guest of the firm of Davidson Brothers many thousand acres had been sold and the purchasers telling their clients and bank patrons of their investments, the sales continued until within eight months the vast tract had passed from the hands of the Davidson brothers into that of actual settlers. It was a marvelous feat in its scope and in its result and has become known in western Canada history as the American invasion.

It was in the following year, 1903, that the firm of Davidson & McRae was formed. They took over the land grant and town sites of the Canadian Northern Railway and have continued handling the property to the present, having now over six hundred town sites. In 1904 they purchased a large interest in the Columbia River Lumber Company and in 1905 bought out the Frazer River Company of British Columbia. These concerns now operate under the name of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital stock of fifteen millions. They own and control the largest sawmills in Canada and the Frazer River mill is the largest sawmill in the world. Alexander R. Davidson is the treasurer and one of the directors of the company. With his brother and Colonel McRae and associates they own and control the Anacortes Lumber & Box Company, of Anacortes, Washington, of which he is a director. The company also own the Canadian North Pacific Fisheries, Limited, on the North Pacific ocean, their equipment including eighteen whaling vessels. Of this company A. R. Davidson is also a director, as he is also of the Wallace Fisheries, Limited, a business that was purchased in 1910 and by which deal they became one of the largest salmon packers on the coast. They are also interested in the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir Limited), located on Vancouver island. This is one of their largest properties and includes an inexhaustible supply of the finest steam coal in America, enough coal being in sight to last them for one hundred years. Of this enterprise A. R. Davidson is likewise a director. In addition to their extensive operations in land and town sites they are handling city real estate on a very large scale, having offices in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Portmann and Edmonton. They handle mostly their own property in those cities and the volume of business transacted in that connection is mammoth.

Mr. Davidson is the president of the Coast Lumberyards, Limited, handling lumber for the retail trade, operating in connection with other establishments of the kind three large retail lumberyards

in Winnipeg. He is the vice president of the Security Lumber Company, Limited, with headquarters at Moose Jaw, operating fifty retail yards; is a director of the Lumber Manufacturers, Limited, with headquarters at Regina and operating fifty retail yards; a director in the Western Canada Sawmills Yards, Limited, with fifty retail yards and headquarters at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and a director in the Crown Lumber Company, Limited, operating more than fifty retail yards, with headquarters at Calgary.

The mammoth lumber interests, the extensive chain of banks, and the operations of the firm in handling real estate—these do not comprise the extent of the business interests and projects with which Mr. Davidson is connected. He believes that there is more good land in Canada from the Red river to the mountains than in any like area on the continent and has the greatest faith in the future of the Dominion. On account of its great natural resources, its splendid land, its lumber supply, its water power and other facilities, he believes that Canada is destined to be the greatest country in the world. Mr. Davidson is the president of the Quill Plains Land Company, the Carrot River Valley Land Company, Limited, and vice president and director of the Saskatchewan Valley & Alberta Land Company, the Canadian Loan & Securities Company, Limited and the Great Lakes Dredging & Dock Company of Chicago. As early as 1878 the firm in which he is a partner looked over western Canada as a possible feasible land proposition but did not consider the time ripe and waited until 1902 for their activities. The wisdom of this course time has demonstrated and it can be said without fear of contradiction that they have done more than any other body of men for the growth and development of western Canada. His genius for initiation, management and direction is further made manifest in the control of complex financial problems of insurance. He is president and treasurer and one of the directors of the Winnipeg Insurance & Vessel Agency, Limited, and is a director of the Port Arthur Insurance & Vessel Agency, Limited; the Toronto Insurance & Vessel Agency, Limited; the Montreal Insurance & Vessel Agency, Limited, and the Vancouver Insurance & Vessel Agency, Limited. These concerns write fire, marine and liability, and handle insurance from the Atlantic to the Pacific, doing a greater volume of business of this class than any other concern in Canada.

On the 24th of February, 1892, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage to Miss Laura M. Tanner, of Little Falls, Minnesota, and they are the parents of one son, Rolland, born in 1900. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Manitoba and St. Charles Country Clubs of

Winnipeg, the Minneapolis (Minnesota) Club, the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, and in Masonry has attained the degrees of Knights Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In a review of his career one must ultimately reach the conclusion that Mr. Davidson is above all things a manly man, and his business affairs, of great magnitude, have not dwarfed the social side of his nature nor his appreciation of all those interests which give force and enthusiasm to life in its broadest sense. Important as are his commercial, financial and industrial investments, they have represented but one phase of his existence and those who meet him recognize his kindly appreciative spirit, his breadth of thought and his close contact with the vital questions which are engaging the attention of thinking men of the age and are leaving their impress upon the history of the world.

John F. Hansen

John F. Hansen

A POWER of original thinking and aggressive acting and courage in the development of financial enterprises upon a large scale, an ability to cope with the changing conditions of modern business life and to hold his own in its battles, a deep sincerity of purpose and a high integrity, these are the qualities which have made John F. Hansen one of the prominent factors in the business circles of Winnipeg and western Canada. Necessarily, the enterprises which he handles are of an extensive character, his business connections are influential and his prosperity assured, for he carries with him the key to success in his unusual talents and the ability which commands opportunities. A native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Mr. Hansen was born June 28, 1875, a son of Rev. George and Sophie Hansen, and comes from one of the best families in that locality.

In the acquirement of an education Mr. Hansen attended the public and high schools of Schleswig and when he grew to maturity moved to England, where from 1898 to 1907 he was interested in various financial enterprises. In the course of some of his most important transactions his attention was turned to Canadian finance and little by little he became identified with important Canadian business concerns. Since coming to the Dominion he has been one of the greatest forces in the development of western Canada, has done his share as an individual and has carried forward the work by inducing shrewd and far-sighted capitalists to invest extensively in colonization projects. In this way he is numbered among the pioneers in the development of the farming districts of central and northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. He came to Winnipeg in 1907 and in 1911 incorporated in the city, the North Saskatchewan Land Company, Ltd., of which he is at present acting as general manager. This company has a capital stock of five million dollars and owns one hundred and fifty thousand acres of the finest farming lands in western Canada. His connection with this concern alone would be enough to place Mr. Hansen in the front ranks of influential business men in Winnipeg. However, he did not stop at this. In addition he

organized the Terminal Cities of Canada, Ltd., in order to acquire at a cost of four million dollars large interests in the principal cities along the main line of the Canadian Northern Railroad, including Montreal and Port Mann. Of this company also Mr. Hansen is managing director and it furnishes him with a splendid field for extending his colonization work in western Canada. He offers special inducements to settlers from the United States and has already met with an unusual degree of success. Mr. Hansen also formed a company to acquire forty thousand acres of land in the famous Goose Lake country, Saskatchewan, under the name of the Kindersley (Saskatchewan) Farm Lands, Ltd., with a capital of one million one hundred thousand dollars, of which he is vice president. The value of his work may be judged to some extent by the importance of the affairs with which he is connected. It is, however, shown more clearly in the fact that his connection with these is not that of mere association but has a deeper origin in the fact that it was he who planned, organized and executed. He is undoubtedly among the foremost men in Winnipeg today, a dealer in vast affairs, a promoter of far-reaching enterprises and a business man of rare ability whom others follow when he leads the way.

Mr. Hansen was married in 1901 to Miss Nancie M. Johnson, youngest daughter of the late Alderman A. Johnson, justice of the peace of Birmingham, England. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have one son and one daughter, who reside with their parents at No. 869 Grosvenor avenue, Winnipeg. Among the men who have been great forces in the development of western Canada, in the spreading of more general knowledge of its opportunities and resources, in the support of its institutions and in the development of its new enterprises Mr. Hansen stands preeminent. The settlement of unoccupied lands in the prairie provinces, the advancement of agriculture and measures for the benefit of the homesteader and small farmer, are matters toward which Mr. Hansen's special efforts are directed. To him the country owes a great deal in material advancement and still more in the establishment of ideals and aims which shall be the high standards of future attainment.

W. C. Macdeck

Vincent C. Maddock

VINCENT C. MADDOCK, a member of the firm of Maddock Brothers, Limited., and also of V. C. Maddock & Company, both of which are operating in real estate, has through his efforts in that connection contributed not only to the development and upbuilding of Winnipeg but also of various other sections of the country. His labors have indeed been an important element in promoting the public progress. V. C. Maddock & Company were the pioneer real-estate firm in the plan of selling lots on the monthly payment system, thereby enabling the working man, or those of limited means an opportunity of securing a home for themselves. The popularity of this plan is now attested by its almost universal practice by real-estate men, and no one plan has probably done so much to build up the suburbs of Winnipeg. Mr. Maddock has seen the possibilities of the west along another line and employed irrigation to promote fertility, and he has given practical demonstration to what may be achieved in the cultivation of fruit lands in the west.

He was born in Guelph, Ontario, August 29, 1877, a son of E. H. and Mary (Knowles) Maddock, both of whom were natives of Ontario. The father is now deceased but the mother is living. In the public schools of Guelph, Vincent C. Maddock pursued his studies and following the completion of his education came to Winnipeg in 1898 and here secured employment as a dry-goods clerk, working in that capacity for a year or more. In the spring of 1899 he went to Swan river where he took up a homestead and at the same time he engaged in general merchandising there. Two years later he removed to Winnipeg and again engaged in clerking, but eagerly availed himself of his opportunity for advancement which came in the spring of 1904 when he entered the real-estate field. He has since handled property in numerous towns while maintaining his Winnipeg office. In 1904 the firm of V. C. Maddock & Company was formed and since that time they have handled realty in Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Victoria, negotiating many important realty transfers. His business associates in that connection are J. F. Davidson and E. S. Hipwell.

In a partnership relation under the name of Maddock Brothers, Ltd., he was active in reclaiming six thousand acres of desert lands and by installing a mammoth irrigation system in the Okanagan valley this tract was transformed into one of the most attractive fruit districts of British Columbia. His brother, H. E. Maddock, who is located at Victoria, is associated with him in that undertaking, which not only brought to the firm good profit but was also of immense value to the country, demonstrating what could be done in that district. Vincent C. Maddock devotes his entire time to real-estate operations, handling all kinds of property and specializing to a considerable extent in dealing in subdivisions. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning values not only in Winnipeg but in different cities throughout western Canada and in farm properties as well.

In Winnipeg in 1904 Mr. Maddock was married to Miss Jelena Maude McRoberts, of Huntsville, Ontario, and they have one daughter, Dorothy Maude. Mrs. Maddock passed away on December 8, 1912, and is buried in Winnipeg, her death being the occasion of deep and sincere mourning among her many friends, by whom she was greatly beloved. Mr. Maddock is a member of the Augustine Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributes liberally. Throughout his entire career he has ever been watchful of opportunities and in their utilization has made for himself a creditable name as one of the far-sighted real-estate men of keen discernment and of unfaltering energy.

E. T. Macmillan

Neil T. MacMillan

NEIL T. MacMILLAN, president of the N. T. MacMillan Company, and whose business interests cover many important enterprises, was born in Rodney, Ontario, September 13, 1877. He is a son of Edward and Marion (Allan) MacMillan. Edward MacMillan is a native of Ontario, his parents having migrated from Kintyre, Scotland, settling in Ontario at an early date. The mother of our subject is a representative of an old and honored family in Scotland, of which many members have emigrated to Canada, and are foremost in financial and commercial lines. Edward MacMillan is a prosperous, twentieth century farmer, and has the finest farm in his section of the province, in Aldborough township in the county of West Elgin, Ontario. He stands for all that means progress and development, and is of the high type of citizen that forms the backbone of the Dominion.

Neil T. MacMillan attended the public and high schools of his native town, and supplemented this by a course in the Canada Business College, of Hamilton, Ontario. Reared on a farm, he was taught by his sturdy Scotch parents the habits of thrift and industry, and before twenty-one years of age, he was manager of his father's extensive farming interests, a capacity in which he displayed unusual business ability for one of his years. In 1898 Mr. MacMillan made his first trip to Manitoba, and even though a young man who had just attained his majority, he was forcibly impressed with the great future of western Canada, and the extraordinary opportunitiy this section afforded. He returned home, and during the next three years practically managed his father's agricultural interests.

It was in 1901 that Mr. MacMillan concluded to cast his fortunes with the newer section of the Dominion, and that year came to Morden, Manitoba. At this time in life his sole capital consisted of his push, ambition and thirty dollars in money. It is only proper to state here that he carried the prestige of a fine family connection and a good, clean record in the section of the east from which he came. Here he engaged in the grain business and soon established an elevator at Winkler, Manitoba, and desiring a larger field of operation, he

came to Winnipeg in 1903, establishing a successful grain business, under the firm name of the Dunsheath-MacMillan Company, of which Mr. MacMillan was president. He, however, gave little of his personal attention to this enterprise, and soon after embarked in the real-estate business. In this he found a broader field, and the wisdom of his move has been reflected in subsequent results. He founded the firm of MacMillan & Vollans, real-estate and insurance. The rapid growth of this firm was almost spectacular, but never at the expense of integrity and business standing. The firm continued under that name until February 1, 1912, when Mr. MacMillan took over the entire business and incorporated it as the N. T. MacMillan Company, of which he became the president and his brother, John J., secretary and treasurer.

Mr. MacMillan's success has been extraordinary, and is due to his rare foresight and original methods. He was the first real-estate man to detect the opportunity that lay in offering to provide homes for the middle class on easy terms, loaning the money to build, and in every way assisting to develop the locality in which such operations were going forward. He put on the first subdivision in the west end, outside of the city limits, in St. James, which was known as King Edward Place. So favorably was it received that the entire addition was sold in one week. The property has since gained in value one hundred per cent each year, giving his clients the benefit of his excellent judgment and foresight. This was followed by the subdivision known as Idylewylde, and later on, Marlborough Place. In the latter he took raw prairie land, though ideally located, in which there was not a single inhabitant, platted and placed it on the market, and today it is a prosperous, populous business and residential section, containing over seven thousand people.

In all his business affairs Mr. MacMillan has quickly discriminated between the essential and the non-essential; utilizing the former and discarding the latter. Moreover, he displays marked ability in recognizing the value of any situation, and, foreseeing the possibilities of successful accomplishment, he has been a heavy buyer of Winnipeg city property. His unbounded faith in the future of this city, the resistless impulse that is driving it forward to a metropolis of millions, was early apparent to Mr. MacMillan. In 1909 he bought the property at Sherbrooke and Ellice streets and built the Casa Loma block. This act on his part was regarded as nothing short of sheer insanity. How well his judgment has been vindicated is apparent to all today. This was followed by MacMillan Court at Kennedy and Cumberland streets, which he still owns and he next acquired Ivan

Court on River avenue. As he prospered, he constantly extended the scope of his activities, until his ramifying interests reach out in many directions. He had the prescience to discern the necessity and future possibilities of a storage warehouse business, and accordingly, in 1909, organized the Security Storage & Warehouse Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer. He immediately erected a large, five-story, fireproof warehouse for the company, located at Sherbrooke and Ellice streets. This has developed into a most prosperous and growing business. In 1912 he built stores on the corner of Furby and Ellice streets, and the building adjoining the Security warehouse on Sherbrooke and Ellice.

Mr. MacMillan's name is also found in the directorate of many of the prominent business and financial institutions of the city. He is vice president and a director of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Winnipeg; president and a director of the Inland Mortgage Corporation (capital one million dollars); president of the City Securities Company, Limited; director of the Trustee Company, of Winnipeg; secretary and treasurer the West Winnipeg Development Company; director of the Nachacco Valley Land Company; and a director of the West Rydal Company, Limited. He was a member of the council of the Board of Trade, in 1909-1910; and president of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, 1908-1909. In this latter organization he is still a very active factor and takes a great interest. One of the committee of the town planning commission, appointed by the city council, he is also vice president of the Winnipeg Housing and Town Planning Association, in which he is especially interested and active.

Politically, Mr. MacMillan is a liberal, but has taken only a good citizen's healthy, active interest, never seeking political preferment, being essentially a modern, busy, business man. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Augustine Presbyterian church, and for many years he was a member of the board of managers. His membership in the Carleton Club, the Country Club and the Winnipeg Fishing and Hunting Club indicates the social side of his character. He is not in any sense of the word a "club man;" however, his home is his club. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. MacMillan was married January 15, 1902, at Freelton, Ontario, to Mildred ReSylvia, daughter of the Rev. A. I. Snider, a Methodist minister, now of Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan became the parents of two children: a daughter, Ruby Marion, and a son, Hugh.

Mr. MacMillan takes especial delight in fine horses, having been an owner and breeder of thoroughbreds for several years. In his leisure time, he finds pleasure in a game of golf. He is also a patron of art and has a fine private collection.

The rapid development of all resources of the twentieth century has brought business enterprise up from the day of small things to gigantic proportions, where millions of dollars take the place of hundreds and where men are required to handle vast sums as carefully and successfully as their grandfathers and fathers handled the smaller sums. All the history of the world shows that to grapple with new conditions and fill breaches in all great crises, men have been developed and stood ready to assume new and greater responsibilities, which they discharged well and profitably. Of such men, Neil T. MacMillan is a splendid example, and in the march of Canada's advancement he has kept pace with the leaders. He seems to have accomplished, at one point in his career, the possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point. While he has financed and promoted large undertakings, there is no quality of the erratic, visionary speculator. He lives in an atmosphere of self-repression and force—a grave, modest, conservative man, with the rescuing sense of humor and a quick glance that indicates back of it the alert man, who readily and correctly adapts the individual to the situation.

His rise seems spectacular, in that his initial business training was received on his father's farm. But in his entire career there is no esoteric phase; his brilliant success following as the logical sequence of integrity, industry and the ability to foresee possibilities as results of the coordination and combination of forces. The salient, sturdy virtues, the strong, careful home-training are aptly reflected in his later career. The habits of thrift, industry and honesty were early and deeply impressed by his Scotch parents, and his life on the home farm taught him to see the future of the great west; wisely reasoning that if a country, so rich in latent agricultural possibilities could produce bounteous crops, it could also produce vast cities. So he found his forte, and today is one of Winnipeg's foremost business men.

J. Thompson

John S. Menzies

JOHN S. MENZIES is a well known representative of industrial circles in Winnipeg, where he has developed an important business enterprise in the manufacture of the Stewart sheaf loader. He was born in Listowel, Perth county, Ontario, in February, 1877, and comes of Scotch ancestry, his parents, James and Isabelle (McDonald) Menzies, having been natives of the land of hills and heather, whence they came to Canada during their childhood. The father settled in Perth county, where he has since carried on general agricultural pursuits.

John S. Menzies was a pupil in the village schools of Molesworth, and later, at Listowel, attended the Collegiate Institute there, and subsequently the Normal School in Toronto. He also pursued a business course in Stratford, Ontario, and afterward devoted four and a half years to teaching, spending two and a half years near Listowel and two years east of Toronto. He came to Winnipeg in January, 1903, and entered the real-estate business, in which he continued with success until July, 1910. He then retired from that department of activity to engage in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In the summer of 1910, in association with Alexander Simmers, J. L. Doupe, M. R. Grant, Dr. George W. Fletcher and J. W. Lyon, the last named of Guelph, he formed a company organized under the name of the Stewart Sheaf Loader Company, Ltd. This was formed for the express purpose of manufacturing the Stewart sheaf loader, an implement for loading sheaves from the stock on to the wagon. In the fall of 1910 a small factory was built at No. 463 Union avenue and fifty machines were made that year. That they were capable of doing all that was promised for them was soon demonstrated, and such was the growing demand that in November, 1911, another factory was built with ten times the capacity of the first plant, so that the annual output would be five hundred machines. Extensions have been made in 1912 that have doubled the area and increased the productive capacity to about twenty-five hundred machines per annum. Thus the business is enjoying a marvelous growth and with the general use of this machine one

of the great labor problems of the agriculturist will be solved. Mr. Menzies is the treasurer and manager of the company, with Mr. Simmers as the president and Mr. Lyon vice president. The new undertaking has been established upon a substantial basis and its modern plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery, while the best available methods are employed in making the output known to the public and thus extending its sales. Mr. Menzies is also still interested in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Menzies & Shantz.

On the 16th of August, 1905, in Winnipeg, Mr. Menzies was united in marriage to Miss Anna A. Bowen, of Lindsay, Ontario, who had been a teacher in the public schools of this city for a number of years. They now have two children: Jean Isabel, who is four years of age; and Ross A., in his first year. The parents hold membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church. Mr. Menzies belongs also to the Masonic fraternity and has taken the Scottish Rite degrees of the Lodge of Perfection. He votes with the liberal party but is not active in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which are growing rapidly and are making heavy demands upon his time. In him are embraced the qualities of indefatigable energy, persistency of purpose and industry that never flags, and with such as his salient characteristics the success of his future is assured.

W. L. Edwards.

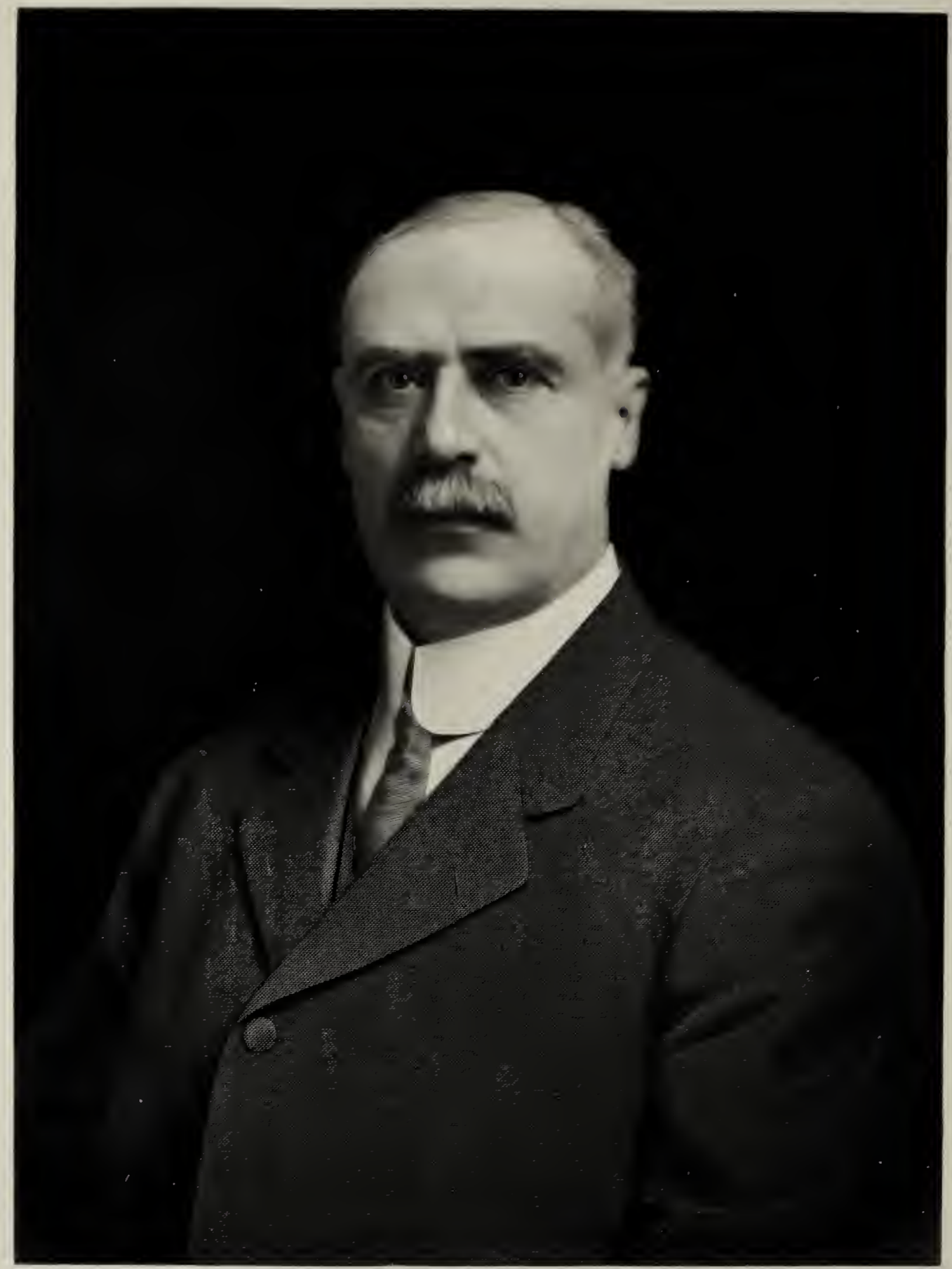
H. S. Edwards

AMONG the young, energetic, progressive and enterprising men in Winnipeg whose activities have materially contributed to the general business development and advancement is H. S. Edwards, secretary of the Hugo Ross Realty Company and by virtue of this position and his own forceful ability and personality one of the best known men in the real-estate business in the city. He was born at Richmond, England, in 1876, and received an excellent education in the schools of his native country. In 1893 he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Manitoba, where he engaged in farming for five years. In 1898 he went to South Africa with the first Canadian contingent, serving in that country for two years during the British-Boer war. He has since kept up his interest in army affairs and from 1901 to 1904 held a commission in the Ninetieth Regiment of Winnipeg. He is connected also with the Military Institute.

Since 1900 Mr. Edwards has been in some way or other connected with real-estate interests in Winnipeg. In 1907 he became identified with the Hugo Ross Realty Company as secretary. This concern was incorporated in 1903 and has expanded rapidly along modern, progressive business lines. A large volume of business in all kinds of real estate is transacted and handled but the company makes a specialty of Winnipeg city property. Mr. Edwards is a sound and conservative business man of broad general ability and he has the added advantage of many years' specialization along his particular line and is therefore a valuable addition to the official board of the company. He is a fine judge of land values and keen and far-sighted in his forecasts of the direction which development will take, so that his investments have proven steadily judicious and profitable. The company with which he is connected has through his efforts become one of the important business enterprises in Winnipeg, an avenue to his individual prosperity, it is true, but also a force in general growth. Mr. Edwards' partner, Hugo Ross, lost his life in the Titanic disaster and the business is about to be reorganized. Mr. Edwards has made a specialty of the real-estate business and

has confined his activities entirely to this line. However, his broad ability has carried him forward into important relations with other firms doing a similar business. He is a director of the Federal Investment Corporation, Limited, and of the Western Canadian City and Town Lands, Limited, both of which concerns are doing a large investment business. He is also a member of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange.

In 1902 Mr. Edwards married Miss Amy W. Patterson, a daughter of George Patterson, late deputy attorney general of Winnipeg, and they have a son and a daughter, Richard S. P. and Frances A. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are well known in social circles of the city, and Mr. Edwards is a member of the Adanac, the St. Charles Country and the Winnipeg Golf Clubs. He is a business man of the modern type, shrewd, able, progressive and straightforward, careful of his own interests, considerate of those of others, and influenced at all times by the thought of the broader effect which his work has upon the growth of his community.



Edmund L. Taylor

Edmund L. Taylor, K. C., M. P. P.

EDMUND L. TAYLOR is one of the most successful corporation counsels in Winnipeg, where he has charge of the affairs of some of the largest business concerns in the city. He has done unusually successful work in promoting their interests, and, being necessarily an able and discriminating man, has gradually been carried forward into important relations with the general business life of Winnipeg. A native of Ontario, Mr. Taylor was born in County Leeds, a son of Henry J. and Mary (Redmond) Taylor, both natives of that section. They came to Manitoba in 1881 and purchased land near Crystal City, where the father engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. He was prominent and successful as an agriculturist and was also active in public affairs, being postmaster of Crystal City and a custom house officer for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Taylor have both passed away.

In the acquirement of an education Edmund L. Taylor attended the public schools of Leeds county, Ontario, and the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute. From this latter institution he obtained a first-class teacher's certificate and taught in the school at Crystal City for a number of years. Having early determined, however, to make law his life profession, he came to Winnipeg and read in the offices of Aikins, Culver & McCleneghan for three years, completing the remainder of his term with the firm of McDonald, Tupper, Phippen & Tupper. Soon afterward he was called to the bar and located in Winnipeg, where he has practiced since that time. From the beginning he has given special attention to corporation work and has gradually built up this branch of his business but not to the exclusion of general practice. The fact that many of the largest and most important corporations in the city have entrusted their legal affairs to him is the surest proof of his ability. He is the more successful in conserving their interests because he is himself a shrewd and able business man, capable of studying and understanding commercial conditions and their effect upon general business activity. This he united with an excellent knowledge of underlying legal principles and keen logic in their application, so that he is pecularly qualified for success in the branch of his profession to which he has given his attention.

Necessarily during the course of his career Mr. Taylor's associations have brought him into contact with excellent business opportunities, of which he has availed himself judiciously, so that he has now many profitable connections outside of his practice. He is a director in the Great West Permanent Loan Company, the Imperial Canadian Trust Company, the Canada National Fire Insurance Company and the Royal Canadian Securities Company, Ltd. He is vice president of the Monarch Life Insurance Company and a director in this and a number of smaller corporations. One of his largest business connections is with the Similkameen Fruit Land Company, Ltd., a corporation which was organized in 1912, with Mr. Taylor as president. The company owns five thousand acres of land in the Similkameen valley of British Columbia, three thousand of which is fine fruit land and the remaining two thousand devoted entirely to a profitable cattle ranch. Mr. Taylor is also president of the Victoria Hospital of Winnipeg.

On the 5th of March, 1902, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Una C. Preston, only daughter of A. F. Preston, formerly of Durham county, in the province of Ontario, but now of Victoria, British Columbia. They have two children, Lina C. and Gordon E. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are well known in social circles of Winnipeg and both are active religious workers. They belong to the Grace Methodist church, Mr. Taylor being upon various administrative boards and being also especially interested in the work of the city mission board. Mrs. Taylor gives her active cooperation to all of his religious activities and is intensely interested in missionary work.

In official circles, too, Mr. Taylor is well known and prominent. He is a stanch conservative and a steady worker in the spread of the principles and policies for which that party stands. He is especially interested in education and is a member of the council of the Manitoba University and a member of the board of managers of Wesley College. In May, 1913, he was elected a member of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba for the constituency of Gimli, by one of the largest majorities ever obtained by any candidate for election to this assembly. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free Masons. He is well known in Winnipeg, where his many fine qualities of mind and character have brought him confidence and esteem. His business connections make him also one of the influential factors in the general growth of the city and this influence he has steadily directed along lines of progress and advancement.

A. D. Vaughn

Richard Deans Waugh

EXAMINATION into the history of Winnipeg brings to light many tangible proofs of the public spirit of ex-Mayor Richard D. Waugh, whose term of office expired December 31, 1912, and who in various connections has been a cooperant factor in movements relating to the public welfare. At the same time he has made for himself a creditable position in real-estate circles and at one time was president of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange. He was born March 23, 1868, in Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland, a son of Richard Waugh, who came to Manitoba in 1881. He was widely known as a journalist, being for many years editor of the Northwest Farmer and one of the best known writers on agricultural topics. He married Janet Deans, who, like her husband, was of Scotch lineage.

Their son, Richard Deans Waugh, was a student in the Highfield Academy at Melrose, Scotland, and in 1883 came to Winnipeg, where he spent six years in the law office of Glass & Glass, barristers. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to the real-estate field and to financial circles, forming a partnership for the conduct of a real-estate business with Mr. Beattie. In the interval to the present time he has handled many important realty transfers and has come to be recognized as one of the prominent representatives of that business in Winnipeg. He was one of the founders of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange, of which he served as president, and also one of the founders of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau. His prominence among real-estate dealers, not only of this city but of other districts as well, is indicated in the fact that he is president of the Western Canada Real Estate Association and also vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. He continued as senior member of the firm of Waugh & Beattie until his partner, Thomson Beattie, lost his life in the Titanic disaster while returning from a business trip to Europe in the interests of the firm. Mr. Waugh is personally largely interested in western Canadian lands and is a director of several financial corporations.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Waugh has taken a deep interest in questions relating to the public welfare, as has been manifest in

his tangible support of many progressive movements. He was secretary of the cycle paths board, which gave him his first actual experience in public office. In 1904 he became a member and chairman of the Winnipeg public parks board and continued in that office for several years or until he resigned when elected a member of the board of control in December, 1908. His efficiency and capability in that position were indicated in his reelection in 1909 and again in 1910. For three years he continued on the board of control and was then called to a higher office in his election as mayor in December, 1911. His personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him are indicated in the fact that he received a majority of the votes in every ward in Winnipeg, notwithstanding he had a strong opponent. His historian need not deal in glittering generalities in proof of his public spirit and his devotion to the general welfare. There are many evidences of his loyalty to the city and his high standards of municipal service. It was Mayor Waugh who advanced the idea and secured its adoption for the establishment of the first public baths and the first public playgrounds of Winnipeg and for three years he acted as chairman of the playground commission. As controller in charge of the public works of the city he introduced many changes in operation and equipment which have resulted in great saving to the public. No man has given more stalwart or effective support to the good roads movement and his energetic and persistent efforts largely resulted in the passage of the good roads bill in the last session of the Manitoba legislature, whereby substantial aid is granted to municipalities in the building of permanent highways. He is a member of the executive of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, taking active, prominent and helpful part in its work. He stands indeed for high ideals in municipal goverment, service and welfare, avoids useless expenditure of public moneys and at the same time does not believe in or harbor that conservatism which blocks public progress.

Mr. Waugh is an ardent supporter of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau and in cooperation with the commissioner, C. F. Roland, has done some very effective work in the United States in the interests of Winnipeg. He has also labored earnestly to promote the improvement of the Red River navigation interests and is the president of the Red River & Hudson's Bay Navigation Association, which is an international organization. He was likewise instrumental in promoting the constitution and organization of the Winnipeg and St. Boniface harbor commission. Since entering public life he has been a close student of vital questions affecting municipal, provincial and

international relations and his position is always well taken, being based upon a thorough understanding of the subject in all of its practical phases with a view to possible advancement. As Mr. Waugh's term as mayor drew to a close in the latter part of 1912, he was importuned, requested and urged to accept the nomination for reelection. He was approached by individuals, by the council, by civic and commercial organizations, urging him to accept. But despite the great honor he was forced to decline on account of his rapidly growing business interests, that more than ever needed his personal attention owing to the tragic death of his partner, Thomson Beattie. Upon the expiration of his term, December 31, 1912, the city council passed a resolution which is indeed a marked tribute to his official record and which reads as follows:

"The Council of the City of Winnipeg desires to place on record its hearty acknowledgment and appreciation of the valuable and efficient services rendered to the city by His Worship Mayor Waugh during his term of office as Mayor for 1912 and Controller for 1909, 1910 and 1911.

"The City of Winnipeg is deeply indebted to His Worship for initiating and carrying to a successful conclusion many improvements and reforms adding to its prosperity and embellishment, and the Council believes it is but voicing the sentiments of all citizens in testifying to his untiring energy and devotion to the duties of his office.

"Upon retiring from office, His Worship carries with him the good wishes of each and every one of his associates on the Council, and they trust that the success which he has had in Civic administration may continue in his private life.

"Be it further resolved that His Worship be presented with the chair which he has occupied as Chief Magistrate of the City, adorned with a plate suitably inscribed, and the Council express the sincere wish that he may long be spared to use the same."

On the 21st of October, 1892, in Winnipeg, Mayor Waugh was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Lillie Logan, a daughter of Alexander Logan, deceased, who was four times mayor of Winnipeg and one of the honored pioneer settlers of the city. Mr. Waugh is an advocate of all manly athletic and outdoor sports. He is a past president of the Manitoba Curling Association and is president of the Granite Curling Club. He is also honorary president of the Winnipeg Cricket Association and the Winnipeg Swimming Club and is connected with many other organizations to promote athletic interests. He never looks at life from any narrow or contracted standpoint but has steadily climbed to the heights which give a broader vision and

wider opportunity. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has used his opportunities to the best advantage and today is justly accounted one of the prominent and valued residents of Winnipeg when judged by his business record and his public service.

William Patterson Smith

ON THE summit of the highest point of land in the Portage la Prairie valley, set in the midst of level beautiful grounds, shaded by fine old trees and ornamented by wide hedges and flowers, stands the Home for Incurables, one of the finest and most perfectly equipped and efficiently managed public charitable institutions in the province of Manitoba. At its head, directing the innumerable details connected with its conduct, dominating its policies, and keenly directing its business management is William Patterson Smith, superintendent of the institution and warm friend of all the inmates. For eleven years he has given his entire time and attention to the affairs of the home. He has improved, built up and supervised changes, working constantly and steadfastly for the interests of the public which employs him and for the welfare and greater happiness of the unfortunates under his charge. Mr. Smith is of an old Canadian family. He was born in St. Marys, County Perth, Ontario, June 10, 1850, and is a son of William P. and Elizabeth (McBride) Smith, the former born in Nottingham, England, and the latter in Niagara, Canada. The family was founded in Canada by the great-grandfather of our subject, who with his family of nine sons crossed the Atlantic from England in 1827 and settled in Ontario, his original homestead claim now adjoining the town site of Brampton. He immediately began the development and cultivation of the soil and continued active in farming until his death. His son, David Smith, the grandfather of the subject of this review, after reaching manhood located farther east near Toronto, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until the outbreak of the Crimean war when he took advantage of rising land values in Canada and sold his farm of two hundred acres to John Craig for thirty thousand dollars, the highest price ever paid for farm land up to that time. His property was, however, one of the most valuable in the section, as it had been improved and developed by an expert farmer. A fine orchard occupied one corner and the fields produced abundant harvests of grains and cereals. Everything about the place was in perfect condition, the land fenced, drained, and improved—one of the

model farms of the district at that time. After disposing of this property David Smith moved to Blanchard, where he invested extensively in real estate. After some years, however, he again took up farming, purchasing land near the homestead in Brampton upon which he spent the remainder of his life and accumulated a comfortable fortune. After his death his sons scattered to various parts, some going to the lower province of Ontario where they engaged in the lumber business. Others pushed south to the United States. John started the first general store at Muddy York, bringing his goods up the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes in batteaus. He gradually became rich and prosperous.

William P. Smith, the father of the subject of this review, moved to Blanchard, Perth county, where he became a pioneer in the agricultural development and later was closely identified with commercial interests. For some time he conducted a general merchandise, auctioneering and furniture establishment and also contracted on the original Grand Trunk Railroad from St. Marys to Sarnia. He continued in this occupation until the city of Guelph was incorporated in the middle '70s and took charge of the public works there, continuing until 1881 when he joined his son in Manitoba. All during his life he took an active part in public affairs and in St. Marys served on the council and as mayor of the city. He died in 1894, at the age of seventy-one and his death caused widespread regret which was a genuine tribute of sorrow at the close of a worthy life. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Smith were six children, only two of whom are living: William P.; and Peleg H., a retired farmer residing at Treherne, Manitoba.

William Patterson Smith of this review, the third in the order of birth, received his education in the public schools and remained with his family until he was fifteen years of age. Since that time he has been dependent upon his own resources. He worked first in the United States, operating a sawmill and then returned to Canada, settling in Guelph, Ontario, where he operated a machinery and lumber business until 1874. In that year he came to Manitoba, making the journey by the Great Lakes and by the Dawson route, arriving in Winnipeg, July 13, 1874, six weeks after the commencement of his trip and just previous to the still remembered invasion of the country by swarms of grasshoppers. In Winnipeg he remained for one year and a half, working as an engineer, being the first man to engage in that profession in the city. In consequence of this fact his duties at this time were arduous and his tasks heavy. He was appointed engineer of the fire department and put together the Silsby

engine, No. 1, the first steam fire engine in Winnipeg. During the long hard winter fires were more than ordinarily numerous, the temperature being from forty to forty-five degrees below zero, and the old Red River hall like most of the other buildings being made of logs. Mr. Smith did useful work during the season and hearing of the splendid farm land that lay to the westward and realizing the opportunities the new country afforded he left the city and in the spring he came to Portage la Prairie where he had some friends. He took up land in the McDonald district of the Portage plains, arriving in that section in the early days of its development and in time to secure a choice location. Upon this he carried on general farming for a short time and then traded his property for a farm near the city which he developed and improved, in connection with a steam sawmill business. In 1881 he added to his activities by establishing a brick manufacturing enterprise which he developed into the first up-to-date brickyard west of Winnipeg. The extent of his operations along this line may be judged by the fact that when he sold out in 1889, the yard had a capacity of forty thousand bricks a day. The purchaser of the business was John R. McDonald, who later sold his interests to Harry Stephens.

For a long time Mr. Smith has been active in local public affairs and his services along this line led to his appointment in 1901 as superintendent of the Home for Incurables, which position he has since held and in the management of its duties has his greatest claim to honor and distinction. It is one of the finest public institutions of its kind in North America and may well serve as a model for other enterprises which have for their object the amelioration of unfortunate conditions. The main building with its annexes is two hundred and thirty feet long by one hundred feet wide and is perfectly equipped in every particular. Elevators run constantly between the different floors, electric light and power for the operation of a sanitary laundry are supplied by a plant upon the premises, and the heat is also locally generated. The home for the aged, a new department, has just been finished and is a fine example of modern institutional architecture, splendidly appointed and absolutely fireproof. A new ten thousand dollar stable is just reaching completion upon the property. The grounds surrounding the home are worthy of special mention. Everything which tends to beautify, to make artistic, to delight the eye, has been given detailed attention, wide neat hedges of Siberian pea surround level lawns, exquisitely kept and ornamented with shrubbery and flowers. Fine trees shade the walks and everything is arranged artistically. Beyond there is

D R C Macheau

Donald Robert Campbell MacLean

DONALD ROBERT CAMPBELL MacLEAN is a barrister of Winnipeg, who in his practice confines his attention largely to real-estate and corporation law. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 6, 1886, his parents being John and Isabel (Campbell) MacLean, who were also natives of the land of the crag and glen, of mountain peak and mountain lake, of lowland, heath and plain, of liberty, poetry and song. They came to Winnipeg in 1889 and John MacLean here engaged in the grain business, remaining active in that line until 1905, when he retired to enjoy a well earned rest. Both he and his wife are still living in this city.

Donald R. C. MacLean was the fourth in order of birth in their family of ten children. The public schools of Winnipeg afforded him his early educational privileges. He passed through consecutive grades to the high school and later entered the Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. His professional training was received in the law department of the University of Manitoba, receiving the LL. B. degree in 1908. The following year he was called to the bar and was made solicitor. He opened an office in the Grain Exchange building, where he remained for a year, when he removed to his present location at No. 301 McArthur building. While he is one of the younger representatives of the Winnipeg bar, he has won a position that many an older practitioner might well envy and now has a large clientage in the field of real-estate and corporation law.

In politics Mr. MacLean is recognized as a local leader of the liberal party, serving as a member of its executive committee in Winnipeg. He was also secretary for one year and treasurer in the year 1908-9 of the Young Liberal Club. He is not unknown in military circles, for he is now serving as a lieutenant in the Ninetieth Regiment of the Winnipeg Infantry. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also holds membership with the Royal Templars of Temperance and St. Andrews church. In the work of both he has taken active and helpful part

and in the church he has served as treasurer and member of the board of managers. His influence is always on the side of progress, reform and improvement and he cooperates willingly in any movement which he deems will further the material, social, political and moral welfare of the city.

W. R. Sturgeon

William Robert Sturgeon

AGRICULTURAL pursuits always engaged the attention of the late William Robert Sturgeon, whose efforts in this direction were rewarded with such unqualified success that he had been living in retirement for some ten years prior to his death, which occurred on November 10, 1908. His birth occurred in Florence, Ontario, on the 19th of October, 1855, his parents being James and Jane Ann (Finletter) Sturgeon, native of Ireland. Mrs. Sturgeon died in Florence, Ontario, and the father came to Manitoba in 1883, locating in the vicinity of Melita, and passed the remainder of his life in this province. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon numbered six, as follows: John F., a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; James T., who is deceased; Margaret Ann, the wife of Joseph Atkinson, of Toronto; Thomas D., an old pioneer of Manitoba, now residing in Monrovia, California; William Robert, our subject; and Dr. Andrew K., who is deceased.

The boyhood of William Robert Sturgeon was in no way unusual, but very similar to that of the average youth who was reared in the rural sections of Canada during the pioneer period. He remained at home and assisted his father with the cultivation of the farm until his death, after which he started out for himself. Soon thereafter he took up a homestead, and in its cultivation met with the success which usually rewards diligent and persistent efforts, when capably directed. Increasing prosperity attended his endeavors through the passing years, and as his circumstances warranted he extended his property interests until he had acquired a thousand and forty acres of farming land in this province, in addition to city property here and in Vancouver. Mr. Sturgeon was not only a competent agriculturist but a business man of more than average ability, as is evidenced by the sagacity he manifested in directing the development of his interests. His competence, together with the large income he annually realized from his property, enabled him to withdraw from active work about ten years prior to his death and spend the remainder of his life in retirement. In November, 1907, with his wife and family he removed to Vancouver, with the expectation of thereafter making

that city his home. He was taken ill, however, and eame back to Winnipeg, where he passed away. His widow and family subsequently returned to Melita, where she has erected one of the fine residenees in the distriet, and they have ever since made this town their home.

Mr. Sturgeon was married on the 22d of Deeember, 1891, to Miss Emily Oxley, a daughter of Thomas William and Mary (Hutty) Oxley, natives of England, who were the parents of nine ehildren, as follows: Raehel and Robert, who are residing in Melita; Mrs. Sturgeon; Fannie, the wife of Walter Foster, of Saskatchewan; Anna, who married A. E. Slater, of Napinka; Walter and William, who are residing on the farm in Melita distriet; Aliee, the wife of H. Barker, of Melita; and Ada, the deeeased wife of Wilbur Paul. To Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon were born five children: Ina Wilhemein and Vida Berniee, twins, who are deeeased; William Douglas, who is residing at home with his mother; Margaret Hazel, who is deeeased; and Clara Irene, who is also at home.

Mr. Sturgeon was a member of the Chureh of England, as is also his widow and family. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Canadian Foresters and Aneient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Sturgeon had many friends in this vieinity, as he was a man of sterling worth and integrity, manifesting in both his private and business life those qualities which eommanded the respeet of his fellow townsmen and won him the confidenee and regard of all with whom he had transactions.

Georgenie

George Neil

GEORGE NEIL, prominent in business circles of Winnipeg as a successful contractor and an important figure in general business life and well known in social circles of the city as a Scotchman loyal to his native country and a devoted enthusiast of his national game of curling, was born in Ayrshire in 1870, a son of Alexander and Catherine (Rae) Neil. The father was a contractor in his native country and after Mr. Neil of this review had completed a public-school education he learned his father's business and worked at it until he came to Canada. In 1902 he established his residence in Winnipeg and there resumed the contracting business, in which he has met with rapid success. Many of the finest residences in the city were erected by him, as were also a large number of the best apartment houses. He has won a widespread reputation as a far-sighted and resourceful business man to whom prominence and prosperity have come as a result of commanding ability, well directed and well used.

Mr. Neil married in 1892 Miss Euphemia Currie, of Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, a member of the famous Currie family of that place, known for many generations as bonnet makers, and they have two sons and two daughters. The family residence is at No. 378 College avenue and for many years has been a hospitable meeting place for the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Neil.

Although Mr. Neil has been in Canada a number of years and has become an enthusiast upon the subject of the resources and opportunities which the country offers, he is yet stanchly loyal to his native Scotland and in his character one of the true sons of that country. He keeps in touch with his fellow countrymen through his membership in the Clan Stuart Scottish Society and in St. Andrews Society. His national characteristics are also evident in his enthusiasm upon the subject of curling. He is prominent in the Curling Association of Winnipeg and since 1902 has been a member of the Thistle Curling Club. For several years he was vice president of this association and a member of the executive. He is upon the board of council of the Manitoba Curling Association and has

held an important position on the committee of appeal for a number of years and in 1912, was chairman of the finance committee, the work of which was very successful. Mr. Neil has attained expert skill in curling and devotes much time to perfecting himself in it, obtaining in this way valuable exercise and needed relaxation from his important business affairs. In 1907 Mr. Neil started what is known as the "Scottish Bonespiel" and which has since grown to very large proportions. Beginning with three societies it now has a representation of seventeen different Scottish societies.

John Crawford

John Crawford

THE student of history does not carry his investigations far into the annals of this section of Canada without learning of the close and honorable connection of the Crawford family with the early settlement of the Dominion and subsequent events which have left their impress upon the business and public life of this district, and the career of John Crawford adds additional luster to a record honorable and worthy. The Crawford family comes of old Scotch stock, representatives of the name having left the land of hills and heather at the time of the general emigration to Ireland, while the maternal grandfather of our subject was born in Inverness, Scotland. William Crawford, the paternal grandfather, was the first American progenitor of the family, coming to this country at an early day and locating first in North Carolina. After remaining there for a short time he crossed the border of the United States into Canada, arriving in Ontario in the '20s and being numbered among the pioneer settlers of that district. He was a millwright by trade and upon later removing to London, Ontario, there engaged in that occupation for some time, being one of the earliest settlers of that town. Subsequently he removed to Goderich, Ontario, where he was again engaged in pioneer work, being one of the first four to erect a building there. That remained his place of residence for some years and eventually he took up his home in Dungannon, Ontario, where he continued until the time of his death. He had been married in Dundas, Ontario, and there his son, James T. Crawford, the father of our subject, was born. He remained with his parents until the family home was established in Goderich, when he was married and started out independently in life. Possessing much of the fearless spirit of his father, he braved the dangers of the wilderness and went to the region near Manchester, where he pioneered for some time. Later he moved to Kintail, there engaging in the sawmill business and erecting the first mill at that place. Several years were there spent, after which he took up his home in Port Albert, Ontario, in 1863, and until 1876 was identified at that point with the flour and sawmill business. The latter year witnessed his

arrival in Manitoba, coming to this province in the hope of securing a good location for a home. He settled on a homestead claim in the Neepawa district and then brought his family, continuing there in farming for many years. Upon his retirement from business life he removed to the town of Neepawa and there his death occurred in 1908, when he was eighty-three years of age. Aside from the prominent part which he took in the material development of the various communities in which he resided he also became recognized as a potent factor in municipal affairs, proving altogether an excellent citizen. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Catherine McGregor, is surviving at the ripe old age of eighty-four years.

John Crawford was the fourth in a family of eight children, six daughters and two sons, and his birth occurred at Kintail, Ontario, on the 17th of June, 1856. The period of his schooldays was passed in Port Albert where, after laying aside his text-books, he assisted his father in the operation of his mill. He accompanied the family on the removal to Manitoba and for a time was employed in the mill at Gladstone, which was the first mill erected in the province west of Portage la Prairie. In the meantime he had held down a land claim and after one year took up his residence upon it, remaining there until the fall of 1882, when he removed to Neepawa. While still upon his homestead he had, in 1878, opened up a farm implement business but the new venture could only be operated in a small way and under great difficulties, owing to the fact that there were no railroad connections and equipment and stock had to be freighted from Winnipeg by means of Red river carts. So, in the year mentioned, he sought the better business opportunities of the city and after his arrival in Neepawa opened a 'bus line and as an auxiliary established in 1882 a blacksmith shop, which was the first to be built in the town. After several changes of location in Neepawa he procured property on Main street, his realty consisting of one hundred and seventy-five feet frontage, extending back for two hundred feet, and on this tract he erected a three story building, sixty-six by eighty feet, built of brick and stone. It is equipped in the very latest manner and is probably the finest of its kind in the province. Mr. Crawford enlarged his interests to include farm implements of all kinds, engines of various makes and even automobiles, handling such standard lines as the John Deere, Cockshutt, and J. I. Case, and the output of the Hart-Parr Company, of all of which he was the exclusive agent here. As this enterprise increased in volume and importance and he became more widely known in this locality his keen business judgment and executive ability were sought in connection

with other ventures until today he occupies a position of authority and influence in a large number of concerns whose interests are both varied and important. In March, 1913, Mr. Crawford disposed of the business block and implement business, after a successful period of more than a third of a century in that line. He was one of the promoters and the largest stockholder in the Beautiful Plains Milling Company for some years but later sold his interests therein. That firm erected a plant on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and had a capacity of three hundred barrels per day. He is now serving as president of the Neepawa Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wind slackers, and also of the Neepawa Match Company, while he is vice president and one of the directors of the Laurentia Milk Company and a large stockholder of the Fusee-McFeetors Company, Limited. He was closely identified with the lumber business for many years, owning one of the first yards in town. With his multitudinous other connections he has also found time for agricultural interests, owning several thousand acres of fine land which yield on the average of fifty thousand bushels of grain per year. On his farm he employs the latest improved machinery, such as gas traction engines capable of plowing thirty acres a day, and all of his equipment is thoroughly modern and up-to-date.

In January, 1881, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Hayden, of Huron county, Ontario, a daughter of W. J. Hayden, a prominent pioneer of Ontario, and to this union were born five children, namely: Elizabeth, whose death was caused by an accident in 1910, after she had attained womanhood; Otway, who died in childhood; Hayden, who passed away in 1910 at the age of sixteen years; and Annie and James Thorpe, both yet at home. Although most men would be content with such achievement as Mr. Crawford has won in business circles, and would consider their time fully occupied in connection therewith, with him business has never been the sole aim and object of his existence, for in him has been preserved an even balance through his interest and participation in those matters which are vital factors in the life of any community. He is known in fraternal circles as a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he has also had experience in military affairs, having in 1885, during the second Riel rebellion, organized a company of soldiers. Of this he was made captain and he served during the entire disturbance in that capacity but was not called into action, although he had left a wife and two children at home and had held himself in readiness to respond to any call made upon him and his company. He

has always taken a prominent and active part in the public life of his community and has been called to serve in many important capacities. His first public office was as a member of the municipal council, which was the pioneer organization of that kind, and during the second year of his service he was elected reeve. In 1886 he was chosen to represent his district in the Manitoba legislature during the Norquay administration, and in 1888, at the close of that administration, was reelected and served for another four years. He was active in many affairs of vital importance, supporting many important railroad bills which were enacted during his period of service, and in 1890 he took a very prominent part in the school question, having been one of the strong exponents of the free, in opposition to the private, school system. In 1901, in recognition of his efficient work in the local house, he was elected to the Dominion parliament but failed of reelection to that office in 1908. At this point it would be tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Mr. Crawford to be a man of great executive ability, of shrewd, keen business sense and excellent judgment of men and affairs, for all these qualities have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the strength of his convictions and yet, there are as dominating elements in him, pleasing personal traits which win for him enduring friendships. Out of the struggle with small opportunities he has come into a field of broad and active influence and usefulness, and the varied experiences which have come to him in the successive stages of his development have brought him into a conspicuous place among his fellow citizens.

R. Brodie Anderson

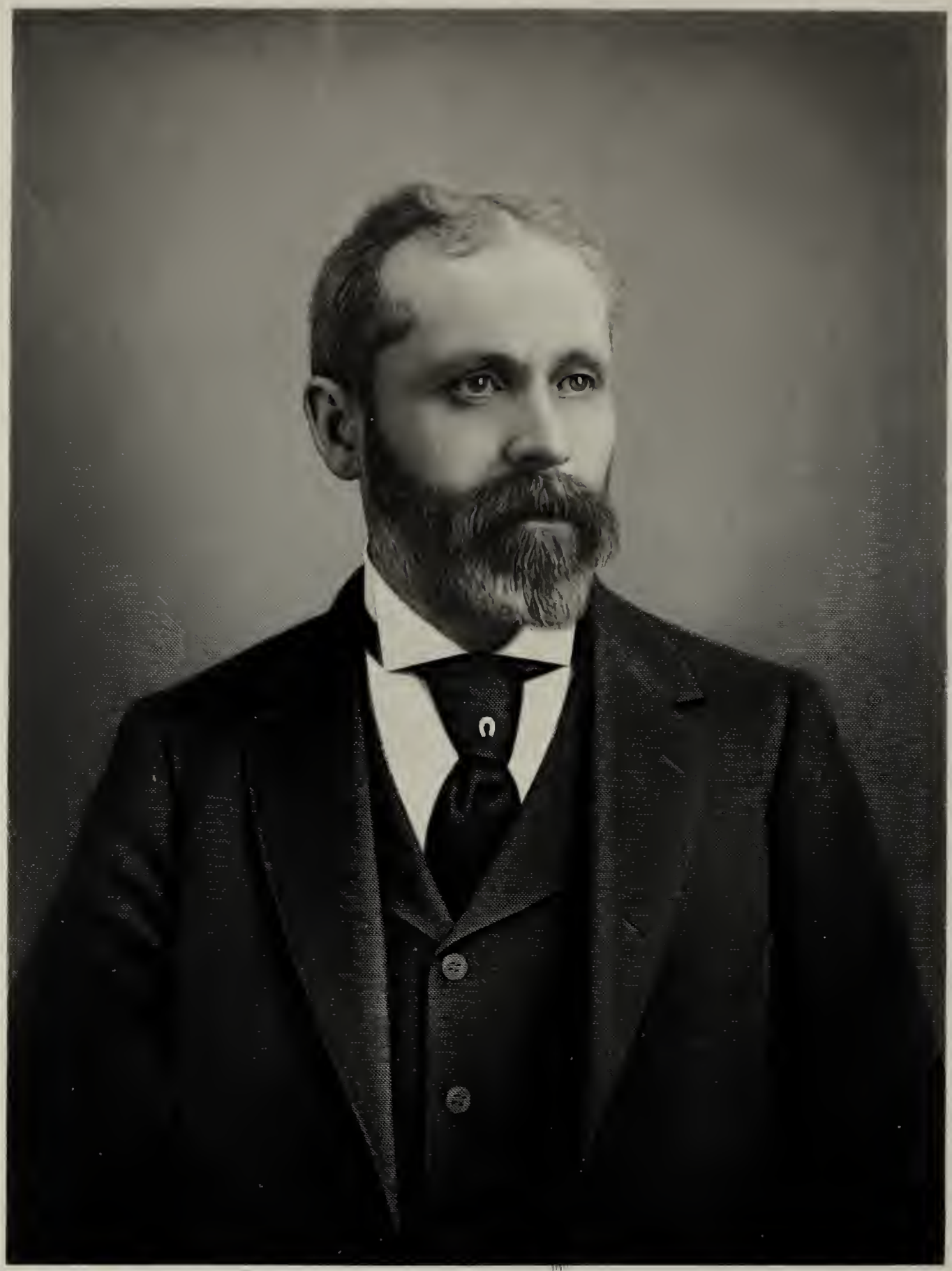
R. Brodie Anderson, F. R. C. S.

MR. R. BRODIE ANDERSON, whose skill and ability as a medical practitioner entitles him to representation among the prominent members of the profession in Winnipeg, maintains offices at No. 666 Main street and is accorded an extensive and gratifying patronage. His birth occurred at Almonte, Ontario, in 1875, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Brodie) Anderson, both of whom were born in Quebec. Both the Anderson and Brodie families came from Ayr, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson still survive and reside at lot 8, Kildonan. The former was for a number of years engaged in the hardware business at Almonte, Ontario, subsequently going to Toronto, where he was identified with the rubber business for a short time. In 1878 he came to Winnipeg and entered the service of the Ashdown Hardware Company of this city, traveling for that concern about twelve years. On the expiration of that period he became a partner of Mr. Thomas, also a former employe of the Ashdown Company, for the conduct of a retail hardware business, which was carried on under the firm style of Anderson & Thomas for six years. At the end of that time he retired and has since lived in the enjoyment of well earned rest. The period of his residence in Manitoba covers more than a third of a century and he is well known and highly esteemed here.

R. Brodie Anderson obtained his early education in the public schools of Winnipeg and later attended the collegiate institute, having been under the tuition of F. H. Schofield. In 1897 he entered St. John's College and subsequently began the study of medicine, being graduated from Manitoba Medical College with the class of 1903. He then practiced his profession at Moose Jaw for three months and on the expiration of that period went to Scotland, where he pursued post-graduate work in the University of Edinburgh. He next visited the hospitals of London and Paris and immediately after returning to Winnipeg went on a tour of inspection for the Dominion government, investigating the condition of the Indians in the reserves on Lake Winnipeg, under the supervision of the Hon.

Samuel Jackson. Upon again returning to Winnipeg he became associated in practice with Dr. C. J. Jamieson but a short time later joined Dr. A. R. Winram, with whom he maintained offices in the Crump block for four and a half years. At the end of that time he sold his practice to Dr. Howard Harvey and went to Edinburgh, where he did post-graduate work for about a year, receiving the degree of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. While in that city he also became a Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. He next spent several months in study at Dublin, Ireland, and there received from Trinity College, Dublin, the Diploma of Public Health or degree of D. P. H. He also received the degree of L. M. from Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. Subsequently he spent three months in the hospitals of London, and after visiting all the centers of medicine in Europe he sailed from Gibraltar to New York. In 1910 he returned to Winnipeg, which city has since remained the scene of his professional labors. His splendid preparation for the work of the profession has qualified him to meet the demands of an extensive and constantly growing practice.

On the 12th of October, 1910, at Howick, Quebec, Dr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Ness, of that place. They make their residence in Kildonan. Along professional lines Dr. Anderson is a member of the Canadian Medical Society and Winnipeg Medical Society. He is a liberal in politics and fraternally is identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Kildonan Presbyterian church. A man of broad general as well as professional knowledge, and of liberal culture, association with Dr. Anderson has meant expansion and elevation.



W. J. Watson

W. J. Watson

AMONG those men whose life activities are ended but whose work was of genuine worth in the upbuilding and commercial development of Winnipeg, was numbered W. J. Watson, who is, moreover, entitled to representation in this volume as one of the veterans of the Wolseley expedition of 1870. From that time until his demise he was greatly interested in the progress and upbuilding of Manitoba and although of a somewhat retiring disposition he took active and helpful part in measures and movements which have been directly beneficial to this section. He was born in Toronto in 1849, a son of William and Elizabeth (Barnett) Watson. The father, a native of Ireland, came to the new world and established his home in Toronto. He died when his son was eleven years of age. In the family there were also another brother and two sisters.

W. J. Watson acquired his education in the schools of Toronto and of Seaforth, to which place the family removed during his childhood days. Early entering the army he was a young man of twenty-one years when as a member of the Wolseley expedition he came to Manitoba in 1870. He was attached to the First Ontario Rifles and served in the company of which Sir Daniel McMillan later lieutenant governor, was captain. He was a good soldier and was well liked by both officers and men, enjoying their fullest respect and esteem. He received his honorable discharge in 1871, at which time he held the rank of sergeant.

Deciding to remain in this country Mr. Watson entered upon active connection with business interests in Winnipeg with the grocery firm of W. H. Lyon & Company, and when the business was taken over in 1882 by the firm of Powis & MacKenzie, he was retained as chief bookkeeper and was given even larger responsibilities. In fact he was advanced from time to time with increasing duties as well as salary and about 1903 was admitted to a partnership, retaining an active and working interest in the house under the firm style of K. MacKenzie & Company to the time of his death. In the death of Mr. Watson the wholesale trade in this city lost one of its

oldest representatives. He was energetic, determined, persistent and reliable. What he undertook he carried forward to successful completion and in business circles he enjoyed the full regard of his colleagues and contemporaries because it was well known that he never made engagements that he did not fill nor incur obligations that he did not meet.

In 1875, in Kildonan, Mr. Watson was married to Miss Elizabeth Kaufman, a daughter of William Kaufman, a native of Switzerland, who came to Manitoba with a party of Selkirk settlers. He was a pioneer farmer of this section of the country and a very upright man and highly respected citizen. He married Elizabeth MacKay and their remaining days were passed in this province. Mr. and Mrs. Watson had two children: Mrs. J. C. Thomson, who has two children, Crawford McMillan and Mary Elizabeth; and William K. Both were educated in Winnipeg.

Mr. Watson voted with the liberal party, and while not a politician in the sense of office seeking gave earnest support to public measures which he deemed essential factors in good government. He held membership in the Knox church and was quite prominent in fraternal circles as a Mason and as a past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In social life he was genial and pleasant. He possessed many strong and true friends among those with whom he came in contact in business affairs and in other connections. He was ever regarded as a man of the highest integrity and ability and the news of his demise, which occurred on the 4th of June, 1907, brought a sense of deep personal loss to many. For a few months prior to his death he was in ill health and went on a trip to the west, hoping to be benefited thereby. He was called from this life in Edmonton. Practically the entire period of his manhood had been passed in Winnipeg and to the interests of this city he was devoted, his labors being a significant force in its commercial progress, while along all those lines which make for a great and substantial city he was actively and helpfully interested.

U. W. Hollwood.

Victor William Horwood

OPPORTUNITY lies before every individual but there is no sueeess in life without effort. The purpose of life is to afford opportunity for physieal, mental and spiritual development, yet these slip away from the sluggard and tauntingly play before the dreamer, but they surrender to the individual with high purpose, undaunted courage and indefatigable determination. Possessing these qualities and having early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins, Victor William Horwood has reaehed his present eminent position as provineial arehitect for Manitoba and one of the foremost representatives of the profession, his opinions largely being aecepted as authority upon matters relating thereto. He was born at Frome, Somersetshire, England, February 27, 1878, and was a lad of six years when in 1884 his parents, Harry and Ellen Mary (Long) Horwood, brought their family to Canada, settling at Preseott, Ontario. The father was for many years at the head of the firm of H. Horwood & Sons, stained glass artists of Ottawa, whieh firm installed the stained glass windows in the House of Commons at Ottawa. He is now living retired in the eapital city.

After attending the public sehools Victor William Horwood entered the Collegiate Institute of Preseott, Ontario, and subsequently studied art in New York. Early ehoosing arehiteeture as a profession he entered the offiee of E. L. Horwood, under whose direetion he studied until he had gained expert knowledge of the business. He remained in the capital city until 1904 and then came to Manitoba, where his rise in the profession has been very rapid. Many of the important buildings in the city are evidences of his skill in design, ineluding St. Paul's Presbyterian ehureh, the City Hall of St. Boniface, Moxam Court and McMillan Court. He was also the architeet of the Ivan and the Waldron, of the Collegiate Institute at Virden, Manitoba, and many public schools throughout the west. He prepared the competitive program for the new parliament buildings in Winnipeg and is arehiteet of the new Law Courts and the new Agricultural College buildings. In 1911 he was appointed assistant to the late Samuel Hooper, then provineial architeet, and

upon the death of Mr. Hooper a few months later, Mr. Horwood was named as his successor and in this capacity has charge of all the architectural work and building construction undertaken by the province, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars yearly. He now devotes all of his time to government work and has a force of thirty draftsmen or more in his office.

His opinions and his work have become recognized as standard in the profession and by the public. He was lecturer for the Young Men's Christian Association on architecture, was the first vice president of the Manitoba Association of Architects, is a past vice president and was formerly president of the Manitoba Art Association, judge of the Black and White Exhibition Board and has also been a contributor to the literature of the profession.

On the 18th of September, 1906, in Winnipeg, Mr. Horwood was married to Miss Claratina Taylor, a daughter of T. W. Taylor, M. P. P., and president of T. W. Taylor, Ltd., of this city. Mr. Horwood's fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity, in which he has become a Mystic Shriner, and the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Military Institute and his interest in military affairs has found evidence in the fact that he has taken three courses in Fort Osborne barracks and holds a field officer's certificate, while at the present writing he is captain of the Ninetieth Regiment of Winnipeg Rifles. While military maneuvers are a source of his recreation he has other interests, being an expert on snow shoes, while canoeing and camping form features of his vacation periods. His residence is at 234 Wellington Crescent. With a nature that can never be content with mediocrity he has made continuous advancement and the progress, which is his, is the merited reward for superior ability.

Alex. Sumner

Alexander Munroe

ONE of the old families of Manitoba is the Munroe family, represented in this province since the time the Lord Selkirk settlers came to claim and inhabit the land. George Munroe was the founder of the family in the new world, having been sent from Scotland to teach the Selkirk settlers to weave and make cloth and also to instruct them in practical methods of farming He thus became an active factor in promoting the agricultural and industrial development of the country. He remained thereafter a resident on lot 55 in Kildonan and cleared, broke and cultivated the land, which constituted his home farm throughout his remaining days. His son, Robert Munroe, took up his abode on lot 89, his death there occurring in 1891. He married Christina Fraser, a sister of William Fraser, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work and belonged to one of the Selkirk settler families. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Munroe were nine in number: George F., who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; James, whose career is also separately treated in this volume; Donald, of East Kildonan; Alexander, of this review; John W., who died in 1883; Ann, who married John Henderson, a review of whose life can be found under that heading; Marion, who in 1854 died in childhood and was the first to be buried in Kildonan cemetery; Marion, the second of the name, who married James Penrose and lives at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg; and Barbara, who married F. A. Allordyce and died in July, 1910, in East Kildonan.

Alexander Munroe was born on March 20, 1857, and was reared upon the old homestead. He early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and cultivating the crops. In 1892 he removed to his present farm on lots 78 and 79, purchasing eighty acres of land which had formerly belonged to his father, who in 1854 had bought a forty-acre tract for five pounds sterling. Alexander Munroe has made all of the improvements now to be seen upon the place, including the erection of a fine, modern residence and substantial out-buildings. After acquiring his first tract of land he bought six hundred acres in St. Andrews, comprising lots 282 and 288. This land he broke and developed and in the year 1912 had

four hundred acres of it under cultivation. He carries on general farming there and his efforts are proving the possibilities for agricultural development in this region. His home place, upon which he resides, is rented for gardening purposes.

Mr. Munroe was married on March 20, 1900, his birth anniversary, to Miss Sarah Leslie, of Toronto. Mrs. Munroe was born in Halton county, Ontario, eight miles from the town of Milton, a daughter of Robert and Emma Rilla (Hall) Leslie, the latter coming from one of the oldest families in Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe became the parents of seven children: Robert McCalman, George Earle, Norman Albert, Leslie Fraser, Margaret McNeray, Alexandria and James Donald, all at home with the exception of Margaret McNeray, who died in April, 1913. It is the greatest pleasure of Mr. Munroe to spend his time in the haven of his home and in the companionship of his children, to whom he is a most kind and indulgent father. The parents are members of the Kildonan Presbyterian church and Mr. Munroe's active and helpful interest in educational affairs is shown in his capable service as school trustee. He has been a member of the council and is a student of local interests, supporting every project and measure which he deems of permanent value to the community. He is a worthy representative of one of the honored old families of this part of the province and in all of his business relations has made a creditable record by reason of his integrity, his enterprise and his capable management.

D. A. McDonald

Duncan A. McDonald

DUNCAN A. McDONALD, engaged in the successful conduct of a general real-estate business in Winnipeg, was born in Collingwood, Ontario, December 25, 1868. He is a son of Neil and Mary (Rosell) McDonald, natives of Ontario, who came to Manitoba in 1883 and settled in the Dauphin district two years afterward. Here the father was a pioneer in the agricultural development and became prominent and successful as a general farmer. He resides retired upon his property.

Duncan A. McDonald was educated in the public schools of Clifford, Ontario, and in the high school at Harriston. After completing his education he remained upon the farm working in the interests of his father for ten years and then purchased land of his own which he operated and improved for a similar period. In 1905, however, he moved to Winnipeg and there conducted a large wholesale stationery business for two years, selling out his stock in 1907 to engage in the real-estate business, with which he has been identified since that time. For a short period he was associated with the Coward Investment Company and then began for himself. He later established a partnership with Mr. Whitla, under the name of McDonald & Whitla. Their association continued until September, 1911, when it was dissolved, Mr. McDonald continuing the business alone. He is known as an expert judge of land values, an able business man and a judicious investor. Moreover, he has never taken advantage of the inexperience of his clients but has always assiduously promoted their interests and faithfully worked for their advantage. Some idea of the scope of his activities may be gained from the fact that he handles farm lands throughout the province and also deals extensively in city property. He has platted, developed and sold subdivisions in and out of Winnipeg, collects rentals, handles loans and has a flourishing insurance department which is an important branch of his enterprise. He is president of the St. Vital Land Company, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. He is a member of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau.

Mr. McDonald married in Dauphin, Manitoba, in 1894, Miss Mary M. Tucker, a daughter of Joseph Tucker, a well known pio-

neer farmer of the Dauphin district. They have five children: Ada E., Mary A., Albert D., Gertrude E. and Clifford C. The family are members of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church.

Mr. McDonald is a liberal but never active politically. He belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Being a firm believer in the value of education, especially as it affects the training of foreigners and emigrants, Mr. McDonald is putting his theories into practical use, in his able work as superintendent of one of the Chinese schools in Winnipeg. He is now president of the Presbyterian Athletic and Literary Association, in which he has always taken an active interest. During the entire period of his residence in the city he has given his energies to the support of worthy social and business enterprises, and his individual prosperity is only a small factor in the general growth which he has aided in promoting.

W B Chisholm and wife

William B. Chisholm

FOR more than thirty-five years William B. Chisholm has been successfully identified with agricultural development in the district around Norfolk, where he owns six hundred and forty acres of land located in the vicinity of Petrel, in township 12, range 15. He was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, in January, 1850, and is a son of Alexander and Jessie Chisholm. The father, who was a pioneer farmer of that vicinity, passed away in 1863, and was laid to rest in the Glengarry cemetery, where the mother, whose death occurred in 1879, was likewise buried.

The early life of William B. Chisholm was passed in his native county, where he was given the advantages of a common-school education and assisted his father with the cultivation of the home farm until he had attained his majority. The succeeding five years were spent in the lumber woods, following which he came to Manitoba. During the first four months of his residence here he worked in the Silver Allen mine, but at the expiration of that time he obtained employment on the railroad. In 1876, he went to Winnipeg and worked for the Canadian Pacific Railroad for a year. At the expiration of that time he turned his attention to ranching and filed on his present homestead, in the cultivation of which he has ever since engaged. This section of the province was but sparsely settled at that time, and there was not a house west of him for thirty miles. He encountered many obstacles and discouragements during the first years, but he had unlimited confidence in the ultimate success of his undertaking and persisted in his purpose. As his circumstances permitted he added to the value of his property by the addition of new improvements, and now holds the title to one of the best ranches in the vicinity. His entire tract is fenced, he has erected substantial buildings on the place and brought his fields into a high state of productivity. He engages in diversified farming and stock-raising and is numbered among the capable and prosperous agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Chisholm was married at Ontario, on the 20th of March, 1875, to Miss Isabella McCray, a daughter of William McCray, a

well known pioneer agriculturist of Ontario. To Mr. and Mrs. Crisholm were born eight children: Alexander, who died in infancy; Minnie, who is residing at home; Jessie, a high-school graduate, who is now teaching school; Lillian, who is also teaching; Norma, a graduate of the high school; and Kenneth, William, Jr., and Donald, who are attending school.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. Chisholm is a liberal. He has always been a hardworking man, and highly merits such prosperity as has attended his efforts, as he is thrifty and diligent in his methods and thoroughly dependable and honest in his business transactions.

R. C. Clum

Richard E. Gunn

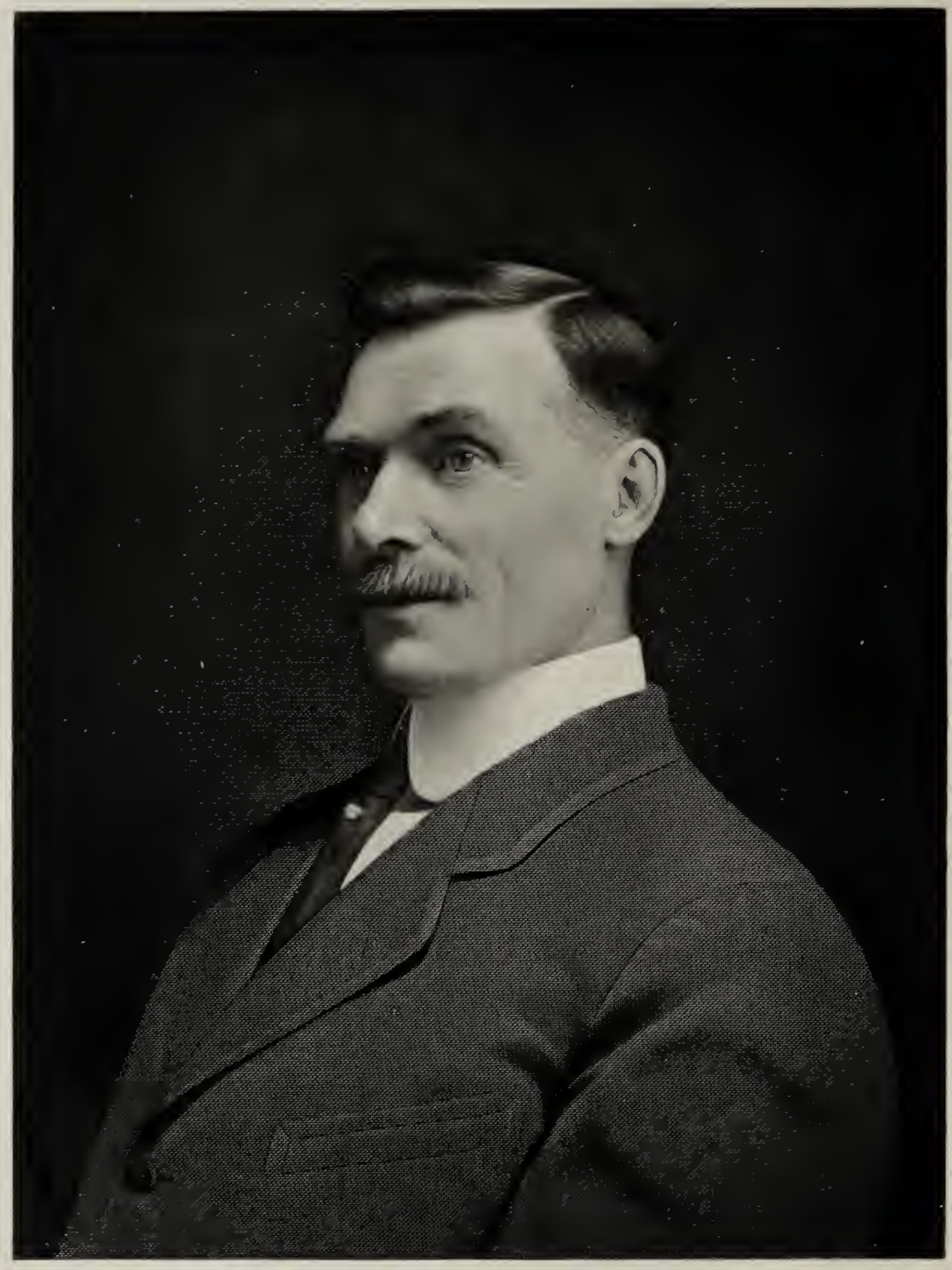
RICHARD E. GUNN, real-estate and financial broker, has for the past eight years been successfully engaged in business as the senior member of the firm of Gunn & Batten, of Winnipeg. His birth occurred at Almonte, Ontario, on the 2d of August, 1869, his parents being George and Mary E. Gunn, who were likewise natives of Ontario. The father was of Scotch and the mother of Irish deseent. In 1875 the family came to Manitoba, locating at Green Ridge, just east of Dominion City, where George Gunn devoted his attention to farming. He died from exposure after losing his way in a terrific storm that occurred during his second winter here.

Richard E. Gunn, who was the seventh in order of birth in a family of ten children, obtained his early education in the public schools of Ontario and later in Manitoba. After putting aside his text-books he turned his attention to general agrieultural pursuits, following farming near Green Ridge until twenty-three years of age. In 1893 he came to Winnipeg and entered the serviee of the street railway company, being thus employed until 1897. Subsequently he acted as colleetor for a loan company for a period of five years and during the year 1903 served as treasurer of the Great West Permanent Loan Company. He was afterward made manager of the real-estate department of the Canada Brokerage Company, serving in that capacity for eight months or until the present business was established in 1904. In October of that year he formed a partnership with R. M. Batten, under the firm name of Gunn & Batten, for the conduct of a general real-estate business, and the relation has been maintained with mutual pleasure and profit to the present time. They are head agents for Windsor Park, which in large measure owes its development and upbuilding to their able efforts.

In 1894 Mr. Gunn was united in marriage to Miss Calista Post, of Dominion City, Manitoba, who had been a teacher in the public schools for four years. They have four children, namely: Theodore Gordon, Ethel Beatrice, Hazel Irene and Lewis Leslie.

Mr. Gunn is a liberal in politics and is now serving as councilor and school trustee in St. Vital. He belongs to the Canadian Club and

fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Both he and his wife are Methodists in religious faith and in former years taught classes and took an active part in Sunday school work. Mr. Gunn has always taken a deep interest in church affairs and was formerly a member of Wesley church but since taking up his abode in Windsor Park has been connected with the Young Methodist Episcopal church as is also his wife. He acts as trustee and is also on the quarterly official board of that church. He takes great pleasure in driving and always keeps a good horse. In all the relations of life he has stood as a man among men, accepting no false standards, holding to high ideals and exemplifying his sympathy with the world's progress in his own life.



H. C. Whellams

Herbert C. Whellams

HERBERT C. WHELLAMS is a most successful gardener, having a fine place on the East Kildonan road near Winnipeg. His is the oldest garden in the country, having been under cultivation for eighty years. Modern methods are now in vogue in its development, however, for Mr. Whellams understands the scientific principles which underlie his work as well as all the practical phases of the business. He was born in Lancashire, England, in 1867, attended school there and when twelve years of age accompanied his parents when they crossed the Atlantic to Canada. The family home was established at Rapid City, where his father, Creasey J. Whellams, was one of the first settlers and where Herbert C. Whellams was reared and afterward followed farming for a number of years. Subsequently he removed to the vicinity of Winnipeg and for a short time lived on the present site of Bronx park. He afterward purchased the old Pritchard farm of one hundred and four acres on lot 54, Kildonan, thus coming into possession of the oldest garden in the country. All of the improvements seen upon the place today are the work of Mr. Whellams and he has the finest home and grounds to be found in this section. For two years he has won the first prize given by two municipalities for the best kept place and surrounding grounds. A spirit of modern enterprise and thrift pervades his farm and is manifest in every department thereof. He possesses the practical knowledge not only necessary to the successful production of vegetables but also to getting his products upon the market and in his business career has ever closely followed the maxim that "Honesty is the best policy." He has raised in a season as many as one hundred and twenty-seven tons of cucumbers under contract for firms engaged in the pickling business, and was the first in this locality to recognize the opportunity for the cultivation of that crop for pickling purposes. He keeps his land at the highest state of productiveness through his judicious use of fertilizers and he is constantly studying how to enrich the soil and thus add to the increase of that which he raises.

While Mr. Whellams occupies a most conspicuous and enviable position as a successful gardener whose word is largely accepted as authority on any subject relating to his business, he has yet found opportunity for cooperation in matters of public moment and is a staunch advocate of any measure which he deems of value to the community. Seven years ago he was appointed by the government to go as a delegate to England and enlighten the people of the mother country concerning the exact conditions of Manitoba and what could be done here by those who sought to avail themselves of the opportunities of the new world. His clear presentation of conditions and his practical advice were the means of bringing many people and much capital to this province and his work received the high and merited indorsement of the government. The succeeding year he paid a visit to his native country, accompanied by his family, and was again called upon to give talks on Manitoba and her resources. He had always been a strong advocate of the liberal party until 1911, when he went upon the platform and spoke strongly against reciprocity, aiding materially in influencing many of his fellow citizens against the support of that measure. In 1908 Mr. Whellams served as a member of the municipal council of Kildonan, and resigned at the time of his going to Europe. In 1912 he was again elected by acclamation and is now serving as a member of the council. His labors have long been a potent element in advancing agricultural interests in general, and for years he was chairman of the Farmers Institute and one of the directors of the agricultural board.

In 1893 Mr. Whellams was married to Miss Charlotte Owen, who died leaving two children, Fannie and Desmond. In England, in 1910, Mr. Whellams was again married, his second union being with Miss May Hounsfield. He is a progressive man in every sense of the term and his beautiful home, "Ash Ridge," which he has made for himself and his family, is evidence of his business ability, his artistic taste and his spirit of enterprise, and is one of the most pleasantly located along the Red river, below Winnipeg.

Th. Oddson

Thorsteinn Oddson

THORSTEINN ODDSON is at the head of the firm of Th. Oddson & Sons, real-estate and rental agents of Winnipeg, with offices in the Sterling Bank building. A native of Iceland, he was born at Husavik, December 6, 1864. His father was Oddur Thordarson and his mother Gudrun Snorradottir. The former was a farmer and sheep-raiser, but both have now passed away. The son, Thorsteinn, the youngest in a family of eight children, acquired a limited education in his native land and early learned to value industry and perseverance. In his youthful days he mastered the carpenter's trade, which he followed in his native country until he reached the age of twenty-four years, when, in 1888, he came to Manitoba, making his way to Selkirk. He was attracted to this district through reports that were returned to Iceland by the early emigrants here. He began working at the carpenter's trade in Selkirk and finally turned his attention to general merchandising, but a period of hard times came on and he abandoned his efforts in that connection. In the spring of 1901 he arrived in Winnipeg. In the meantime he had become agent for the Northern Life Insurance Company, and in 1902 established his present real-estate business, since which time he has enjoyed phenomenal success. One subdivision known as Golden Gate Park, which he recently sold for six hundred thousand dollars, returned to him a profit of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. However, he has specialized largely in the building of department blocks, terraces, homes, etc., and the firm of Th. Oddson & Sons, of which he is the senior partner, owns and manages the Haselmere, the Komoka, the Kelona and the Kolbrun. They are also owners and managers of Claremont Court, the Coronado apartments and St. Paul terrace. They retain many of these properties as revenue-producing real estate and their business is now extensive, growing and important. In addition to his position as head of the firm Mr. Oddson is vice president of the Columbia Press, Limited, publishers of the Logberg, an Icelandic liberal paper, and is vice president and manager of the Revenue Investment Company, Limited, of Winnipeg.

On the 23d of May, 1886, Mr. Oddson married Miss Rakel Sigfusdottir, a native of Iceland, and they have seven children: Leifur, who is with his father in business; Olaf, a daughter at home; Thoroddur, who is also connected with his father in business; Laura, at home; Clara, deceased; Clara, the second of the name, yet under the parental roof; and Rakel.

Mr. Oddson is liberal in politics but not an active worker in the ranks. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, to the Independent Order of Good Templars and to the Lutheran church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. He is quite active in church work, is very charitable and is interested in anything that will help his own people. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home on the American continent, and in the constantly developing business field of Canada he found the opportunities which he sought and which have brought him to a prominent position in business circles.

W J Cochran and wife

W. J. Cochran

A HIGHLY cultivated and well improved ranch of four hundred and eighty acres located on section 35, township 13, range 23, Hamiota district, pays tribute to the perseverance and unremitting diligence of W. J. Cochran, who is here making a specialty of grain farming. He is a native of Wellington county, Ontario, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Clifford on the 29th of November, 1859, his parents being James and Marian (Beamish) Cochran. The father was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Wellington county, having acquired a tract of brush land there, which he cleared and brought under high cultivation. The country about his farm was little more than a trackless wilderness when he located there, but he has lived to witness its transformation into one of the beautiful farming sections of the province. He is still living and continues to make his home in Ontario. The mother, however, passed away March 31, 1913, and is buried in the Salem cemetery. The family is of Irish extraction.

In common with the majority of pioneer youths, W. J. Cochran early became familiar with the duties and responsibilities of life. In the acquirement of an education he attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, during the winter sessions only, until he was a lad of twelve years. He had for some years past been assisting his father about the fields and barns, but thereafter his entire energies were devoted to farm work. This was prior to the advent of modern machinery and farming implements, and owing to the primitive conditions and methods then pursued, tasks which now occupy but a few hours then consumed days, and the life of the agriculturist was little more than drudgery from dawn to dark. Mr. Cochran remained with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age, working on his father's farm with the exception of one summer when he hired out. He then left home and started out for himself, beginning his independent career on a rented farm. He continued to cultivate leased land until he came to Manitoba in 1889. When he arrived here his entire capital consisted of four horses and ninety

dollars in money. This last he used to make a payment on three hundred and twenty acres of wild land, which formed the nucleus of his present homestead. He was naturally an enterprising man, having been trained in habits of diligence and thrift from childhood, but the responsibilities he had assumed in undertaking the development of this vast tract of land stimulated him to greater efforts than he had ever displayed before, and he worked tirelessly in his efforts to bring his acreage under cultivation. Each year witnessed a marked improvement in the condition of his fields and the general appearance of his ranch, while increased harvests began to repay him for his hard labor. Ultimately his circumstances warranted him in extending the boundaries of his farm and he purchased an adjoining quarter section, his holdings thus aggregating four hundred and eighty acres. He is now cultivating two hundred and eighty acres of his land, planting the greater portion of it to cereals, his specialty being grain-raising. Mr. Cochran has not confined his energies to the practical side of farming alone, but has expended much thought and effort in improving the general appearance of his place. A beautiful residence, provided with modern appointments, has taken the place of the crudely constructed buildings he and his family first occupied, and about this are tastefully arranged and well kept grounds, on which have been planted many ornamental shrubs, trees and flowering plants. At a convenient distance from the house he has built large, commodious barns, sheds and other outbuildings, all of which are substantially constructed and kept in good repair. His fields are fenced, his equipment is modern and entirely adequate to his needs, and everything about his ranch gives an impression of efficient management, capable direction being exercised in its operation. Mr. Cochran has worked hard, but his efforts have been intelligently directed, as is evidenced by the thrifty appearance of his place, and his reward is fully commensurate with the energy expended.

In the vicinity of Clifford, Ontario, on the 30th of March, 1887, Mr. Cochran was married to Miss Ellen Reeding, a daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Reeding. The father, who was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Wellington county, is now residing near Ghost Pine, Alberta. The mother, however, passed away in 1908, and is buried in the cemetery at Clifford. To Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have been born four children, as follows: Mabel, the wife of Sherman Houck, a farmer of Saskatchewan; Gertrude, who is residing with her parents; William Wilfred, who is assisting his father; and Vera, who is attending the district school.

The family attend the Methodist church, of which the parents are members. The fraternal relations of Mr. Cochran are confined to his membership in the Loyal Orange lodge. He is a stanch conservative in his political views and is now serving as councillor of the Hamiota district. Diligence and perseverance have been the dominant factors in the success of Mr. Cochran, who during the earlier years of his residence encountered innumerable difficulties and obstacles, but he is not easily discouraged and met each with the persistent determination which paves the way to prosperity. He has made his way unaided, save such assistance as was rendered him by his wife, and now undoubtedly finds his greatest satisfaction in the thought that he is indebted to no one for his success.

Ralph B. Pratt

SINCE 1901 Ralph B. Pratt has been architect for the Canadian Northern Railway and in a partnership relation as a member of the firm of Pratt & Ross he is also conducting an extensive business of an important character. He was born in London, England, August 9, 1872, his parents being Joseph and Jane (Groves) Pratt, natives of the metropolis, where the mother is still living.

At the usual age Ralph B. Pratt began his education in the schools of London and subsequently pursued a course in the South Kensington science and art department. While still a junior in architecture he left London and came to Canada, arriving in the new world in 1891. The following year he removed to Winnipeg, where he established himself in business as an architectural and engineering draftsman. In 1895 he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in that capacity and remained with the corporation until 1901, during which period he designed many stations, shops and other buildings for the company. In 1901 he accepted the position of railway architect for the Canadian Northern Railway and is still associated therewith. By virtue of his office he has designed all of the stations, shops and roundhouses built by the company through the intermediate period and he was also the architect for the new three-million-dollar shops recently completed at Fort Rouge. In 1906 the present firm of Pratt & Ross was formed, the broad experience of the partners well qualifying them to discharge the onerous duties and responsibilities that devolve upon them in connection with their constantly growing patronage. The importance of their business is evident from connections which they had with some of the most extensive building operations of the province. They were architects for the Canadian Northern Railway Company's Prince Edward Hotel at Brandon, which was erected at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars; the magnificent new office building of the Winnipeg Street Railway Company at Notre Dame avenue and Albert street, which cost a like sum; the Stanley Mineral Springs & Brewing Company's building at St. Boniface, erected at a cost of three hundred thousand

dollars; the Belgica block on Garry street; the Belgo-Canadian Realty Company's office building in Prince Albert; the fifteen thousand horse-power steam plant on Mills street; and many beautiful and artistic residences of the city. They were also the architects of the Winnipeg Horse Show Amphitheater, which was erected in 1909 and is the second largest horse show arena in America.

In October, 1900, in Holy Trinity church at Winnipeg, in which both hold membership, Ralph B. Pratt was married to Miss Euphemia Mornington, a native of the Isle of Man, and they have two children, George Ralph Mornington and Olive Grace Maude, aged eleven and eight years respectively. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Adanac Club and the Winnipeg Canoe Club and takes an active interest in all kinds of outdoor sports. His easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with the total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretoken a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

W. H. Decker & Wife

William H. Decker

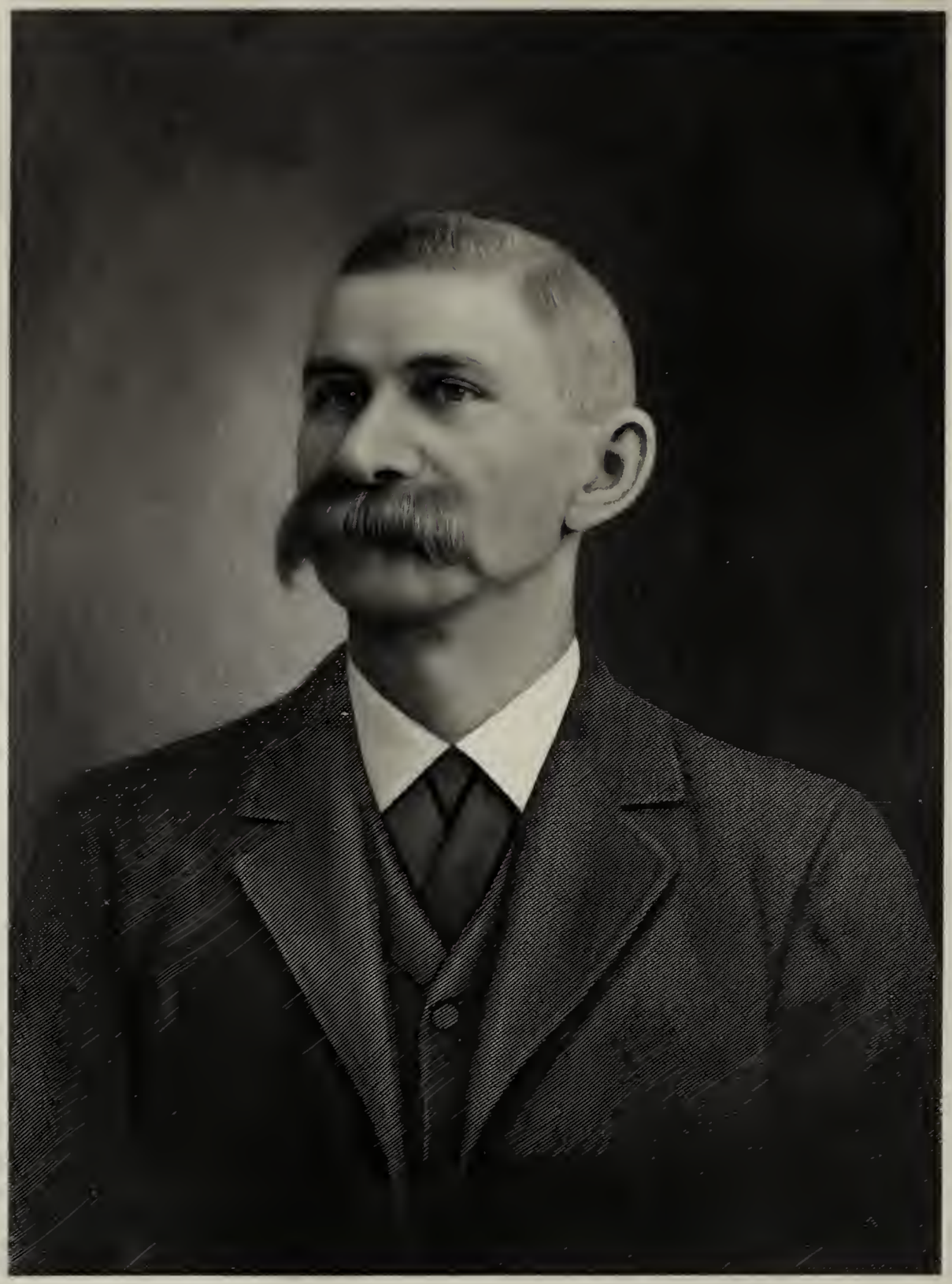
THE cultivation of a farm of six hundred acres located in township 15, range 24, in the vicinity of Decker, which town was named in his honor, has for thirty years engaged the undivided attention of William H. Decker. His birth occurred at Waterloo, Ontario, on the 29th of May, 1851, his parents being Isaac S. and Sarah (Hunt) Decker, well known farming people of that vicinity. The father, who was a native of Beverly, Ontario, passed away in December, 1876, and the mother in the summer of 1885.

William H. Decker was reared in very much the same manner as other farmer lads of that period. In the acquirement of an education he attended the district schools of Lambton county until he was a youth of eighteen. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he was already quite familiar, having been assisting his father about the farm since boyhood. When he was twenty-two years of age he left the parental roof and started out for himself, his first employment being with a carpenter crew on the Grand Trunk Railroad. He continued in the service of this company in the same capacity for eight years, at the expiration of which time, in 1881, he came to Manitoba and soon thereafter filed on a homestead and preemption, which formed the nucleus of his present valuable farm. He was the first settler in this vicinity, and for miles around him stretched the trackless prairies, giving little promise of their present fertility. The remoteness from all human habitation, the desolate country and the hardships and privations they knew awaited them had no terrors for Mr. Decker and his brave wife, as they had the utmost confidence in the success of their undertaking. His experiences were those of the majority of frontiersmen. Year by year he increased his cultivated acreage, and as his fields produced more heavily added to the value of his place by the addition of improvements. His property interests he likewise increased and when the Canadian Northern Railroad Company extended their lines through this territory he sold forty acres of his holding, which formed the site of the present town of Decker. During the long period of his residence Mr. Decker has wrought a wonderful transformation in his place, which is one of the most desir-

able properties in the community. His fields are planted to such crops as in his judgment are best adapted to the soil, and in connection with diversified farming he raises stock. He keeps seventeen horses, twenty-two head of cattle a large number of swine and several hundred fowl. Mr. Decker designed and built his attractive residence, barns, sheds and various other buildings about the place. They are substantially constructed and conveniently located, while all are thoroughly practical in their arrangement and well adapted to meet the particular needs for which they were designed. Definite plans and well organized methods systematically executed and the exercise of good judgment are clearly evidenced by the general appearance and condition of his farm, and without doubt explain the success he has experienced in his business. Practically his entire holding of six hundred acres is under cultivation and annually yielding him a gratifying income.

At Peterboro, Ontario, on the 7th of October, 1879, Mr. Decker was married to Miss Martha A. Frankland, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Gofton) Frankland, both of whom have passed away and are buried in the Barry cemetery. The father's death occurred in 1882, and that of the mother in 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. Decker were born seven children, as follows: Herbert J., who is a grain buyer at Balcares, Saskatchewan; Frederick W., who manages an elevator at Decker, where he is engaged in grain buying; Naomis, who is living at home; Mabel, the wife of F. Wyatt, of Orville, Manitoba; Robert S., a dentist at Edmonton, Alberta; Albert L., who is assisting his father with the operation of the home farm; and Lillie M., who is a high-school student at Hamiota.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Decker are confined to his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political support he accords to the liberal party. He has been continuously councilor for over twenty years and secretary-treasurer and trustee for twenty-two years of Ethel district. He is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of his community, and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the development of the municipality or the well being of its citizens. His success he attributes not alone to his energy and perseverance but generously credits much of it to his wife, who has so ably assisted him through her competent management of the household affairs.



D. Rowan

David Rowan

ONE of the most widely known pioneers in the Miniota district is David Rowan, who was the first settler in the town, where for thirty years he has held the office of postmaster. General farming and stock-raising have engaged his energies ever since he came to the province, and he is now the owner of eleven hundred and twenty acres of land, which constitutes one of the most attractive and desirable farms in the community. Mr. Rowan is of Scotch extraction, but a native of the province of Ontario, his birth having occurred at Beverly on the 27th of November 1858, and a son of John and Margaret (Hackett) Rowan. The father, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Ontario from Edinburgh in 1820, and in his early manhood settled on a farm in Caledon township, Dufferin county, where he engaged in general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1877 at the age of fifty-seven years. He is buried in the White Church cemetery, Caledon township, in the vicinity of the old homestead. The mother, who is about eighty years of age, is residing in Maryboro township, Wellington county.

Reared in a pioneer home of limited means, the early advantages of David Rowan were very meager. In the acquirement of an education he attended the district schools of Halton county until he was a youth of thirteen years. He then started out to make his own way in the world and for several years thereafter worked out as a farm hand. Later he learned brickmaking, following that trade for four years, after which he went to work in the lumber woods. He worked in the pineries for several years and in the fall of 1880 came to Manitoba, settling in Miniota district. Here he took up a homestead, which formed the nucleus of his present valuable farm. The country was but sparsely settled at that time and there was not even a wagon track in sight of his holding, which was located on section 36, township 13, range 27, and now forms the site of the west half of the town of Miniota. His postoffice was Birtle, located eighteen miles from his homestead, while his nearest trading post was Rapid City, where he purchased the greater portion of his supplies and hauled his produce. Soon other settlers came in and within two years there were six fami-

lies living in a radius of eight miles, and they petitioned to have a postoffice established here. All were tendered the office of postmaster and declined to serve but the unanimous vote of the settlers finally established the postoffice in the Rowan residence, as it was most centrally located, and Mr. Rowan has ever since discharged the duties of postmaster. During the intervening years the little settlement has developed into a thriving town, while the surrounding prairies have been transformed into fertile fields. Mr. Rowan's early experiences were very similar in every respect to those of the other pioneers, but year by year marked an improvement in his circumstances, and as opportunity afforded he increased his acreage until he now owns one of the largest and best improved farms in the locality. His fields are planted to such crops as in his judgment are best adapted to the soil and annually yield abundant harvests. In connection with diversified farming he is engaged in the raising of stock and keeps about forty head of cattle, sixteen horses, hogs and fowl, all of which materially augment his yearly income. As the years have passed he has added further to the value of his property by replacing the crude buildings first erected with more substantial structures, while his equipment comprises practically every machine or implement found on the modern farm.

At Fergus, Ontario, on the 20th of April, 1881, Mr. Rowan was married to Miss Sarah A. Eason, a daughter of Edward and Mary (McFarland) Eason, pioneers of Ontario. The father has passed away and is buried in a cemetery at Toronto, but the mother is still living and continues to reside in Fergus. To Mr. and Mrs. Rowan have been born eight children, two of whom died in infancy; in order of birth the other members of the family are as follows: Florence L., the wife of Charles Elvis, conductor on the Canadian Pacific Railroad; Mary E., who married Dr. Chalmers, of Miniota; Ida H., assistant in the Miniota postoffice; John Edward, who is assisting his father with the management of the farm; Amy M., a graduate of the Manitoba Normal School who is now teaching; Winifred Maria E., who is attending high school.

The family manifest their religious faith through their connection with the Presbyterian church, and fraternally Mr. Rowan is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political allegiance he accords to the liberal party, and has for eight years been a member of the municipal board, in which capacity he has given efficient service. Mr. Rowan is a self-made man in every sense of the word, as he has made his own way in the world, practically unaided, since he was a lad of thirteen years, and such success as has

come to him is the result of his own efforts. He is held in high regard in the community, where he has established an excellent reputation, because of his honorable and upright method of conducting his business transactions, and his efficient manner of discharging his official duties.

Chas Craig & wife

Charles Craig

CHARLES CRAIG, who carries on general farming and stock-raising in the vicinity of Isabella, where he owns seven hundred and twenty acres of land, located on range 25, was born in Wellington county, Ontario, May 11, 1864. He is a son of John and Mary (McPherson) Craig, pioneer farming people of Wellington county. The mother is still living, but the father passed away in January, 1911, and is buried at Arrow River.

Charles Craig passed his boyhood on his father's farm, being reared in very much the same manner as the sons of other pioneer agriculturists of that period. He attended the public schools of Harriston until he was a lad of thirteen, and then laying aside his textbooks he hired out for a year on a neighboring farm. At the expiration of that time he returned home, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age, assisting his father with the cultivation of the farm. Feeling he was fully qualified to promote the development of a place of his own, he decided in the year 1889 to establish himself in Manitoba, the 16th of March marking his arrival in this province. Soon thereafter he filed on a homestead and began his agricultural career on the frontier, meeting with the hardships and difficulties incident to pioneering. Unfaltering industry, capably directed year after year at last brought him success, and as time passed he was able to increase his landed interests until his holdings now aggregate seven hundred and twenty acres. The value of his property has been greatly increased during the intervening years by the addition of many modern conveniences, a comfortable residence, large barns and various other farm buildings, all of which are substantially constructed and kept in good repair. Mr. Craig has brought four hundred acres of his land under high cultivation and is planting it to such crops as he deems best adapted to the soil. His annual harvests are abundant and in connection with diversified farming he is raising stock, thus materially augmenting his yearly income. He keeps seventeen horses, about twenty head of cattle and one hundred fowl.

Howeck, Huron county, Ontario, was the scene of Mr. Craig's marriage to Miss Jane Harding, a daughter of Edward and Agnes

(Wright) Harding. The father passed away on the 8th of September, 1899, and is buried in Red Grave cemetery, Huron county, Ontario. To Mr. and Mrs. Craig have been born six children, in the following order: Mary E., Agnes H., Margaret, Katie, John and Esther, all of whom are at home.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and his political allegiance Mr. Craig accords to the liberal party. He is one of those who have watched pioneer conditions in Manitoba giving way to those of a newer civilization, and is therefore largely familiar with the development of this section of the province. His life has been one of intense activity and enterprise, as is evidenced by the prosperity he is enjoying, while the esteem and respect he is generally accorded by his neighbors and fellow townsmen is substantial proof of absolute integrity and the exercise of honorable methods and upright principles in both his business and social relations.

J. L. Thompson & Wife

James L. Thompson

JAMES L. THOMPSON, who owns and conducts a lumberyard and livery stable in Beulah, in which immediate vicinity he owns a ranch of fourteen hundred and twenty acres, began his career in Manitoba twenty-four years ago with a capital of one dollar. He came here from Metcalf, Middlesex county, Ontario, where his birth occurred on February 11, 1869, his parents being John N. H. and Rosina (McDowell) Thompson. They were pioneer settlers of Middlesex county, where for many years the father engaged in farming. He has now retired, and he and the mother make their home in Beulah.

James L. Thompson was reared in the parental home in the county of his birth, where he received better advantages than fell to the lot of the average farmer lad of that period. At the age of nineteen years he was graduated from the Strathroy Collegiate Institute with honors, following which he took a year's normal training and then engaged in teaching. After following this profession for two years he decided to try his fortunes in the west and came to Manitoba. He arrived in Brandon on the 3d of February, 1889, with a dollar, one-half of which he paid for a night's lodging. The next morning he sought employment, which he readily found, and for six months hired out on a ranch. He also engaged in teaching during the early years of his residence here, saving as much as possible of his earnings in order to buy land, feeling assured of the country's rapid and permanent development and readily foreseeing the advance in property values. His first holding comprised four hundred and eighty acres, but the passing years brought him prosperity and he was later able to add to his acreage until he held title to fourteen hundred and twenty acres, which he is now renting to good advantage. Of recent years he has entirely withdrawn from active connection with agricultural pursuits and is giving his entire attention to the development of his lumber business and his livery stable. Both enterprises are yielding gratifying returns, and each year is witnessing a marked improvement in his circumstances, owing to the foresight and sagacity he exercises in the direction of his interests.

This village was the scene of Mr. Thompson's marriage on the 9th of February, 1897, to Miss Elizabeth J. Chapman, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Kennedy) Chapman, now deceased. They came to Manitoba during the pioneer period and here passed the remainder of their lives, her death occurring on September 12, 1903, and his on the 30th of September, 1904. They are buried in the Beulah cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born three children, as follows: Olive, James and Harry.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Thompson is a member of the board of stewards. In politics he is a conservative and takes an active interest in the work of the party. He was secretary and treasurer of the school board for about twelve years, while for two he was reeve of the municipality of Miniota and for four he served on the council. His duties in each instance were discharged with a rare sense of conscientious obligation and with the promptness and general efficiency which characterized him in business life. Mr. Thompson is diligent and enterprising in all things, wide-awake and alert in matters of business, and trustworthy and reliable in all of the relations of life. His success has not been remarkable in any way, but is such as can be achieved by exercising good management and energy and utilizing to the best advantage every opportunity. Owning his residence and a well established business he is naturally interested in forwarding the development of the town and indorses every movement which is calculated to advance the intellectual, moral or material welfare of the community or promote the work of public improvement.

W. J. Howard and wife

William Howard

FOR more than thirty years William Howard has been identified with the agricultural development of Miniota district, where he owns sixteen hundred acres of land, located in townships 13 and 14 and ranges 26 and 27. He is a native of Ireland and was born in Roscrea, County Tipperary, on the 19th of February, 1847, his parents being Whitfield and Mary Jane (Wall) Howard. The father, who engaged in farming all his life, passed away in September, 1907, and was laid to rest in the Burney cemetery, County Tipperary, beside the mother, whose death occurred in August, 1905.

Reared in the home of his parents, in the acquirement of an education William Howard attended the parish schools of Burney until he had attained the age of sixteen years. He was already quite familiar with the tilling of the fields and care of the crops, and for two years thereafter assisted with the operation of the home farm. Feeling at the expiration of that time he preferred some other line of employment he obtained a position as freight clerk on the Great Southern & Western Railroad, being located at different stations during the ten years of his connection with this company. When he gave up railroading he returned to the parental home and once more engaged in the cultivation of his father's farm, where he continued his agricultural career for six years. Feeling assured he would find in America better opportunities for advancement, he resolved to establish a home for himself in Canada, and took passage for the new world. The province of Ontario was his destination, but in the spring of 1882 he continued his journey westward to Manitoba, arriving here on the 16th of March. But few homes had been established in this district at that time, and the country gave no indication of the rapid development which would ultimately follow, but being confident that the land was rich and fertile, Mr. Howard filed on a homestead and began his career as a pioneer agriculturist. Many months of arduous labor and long-enduring patience were required to clear his tract and prepare the ground for planting. Acre by acre, however, it was brought under cultivation and in time yielded abundant harvests. With the passing years he prospered and in time was able to add to

his holding by the purchase of adjoining tracts, until he owned sixteen hundred acres, four hundred of which he has brought to a high state of productivity. Here he engages in diversified farming and stock-raising, and his returns in both lines well repay him for his early years of labor. He keeps twenty-five horses, about forty-five head of cattle, ten hogs and several hundred fowl. As the years have passed, the crude house and barn he first erected have been replaced by more modern and substantial structures, while ample sheds and outbuildings have been provided for the protection of both stock and grain.

At Exeter, Huron county, Ontario, Mr. Howard was married on the 6th of January, 1881, to Miss Ismea Ann Muttart, a daughter of George and Sophia Jane (Coutts) Muttart. The father, who was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Huron county, passed away on February 7, 1891, and was buried at Exeter. The mother died at the advanced age of ninety-three years, on November 16, 1912, and is buried beside her husband. To Mr. and Mrs. Howard were born four children, as follows: Mary Jane, who married Thomas Freeman, a farmer of Wynyard, Saskatchewan; Katherine H., the wife of Harry Newland, a farmer of Simpson, Saskatchewan; Eliza Janet, a graduate of the Sarahville school, this province, now at home; and Whitfield, who is assisting his father.

The family are active and consistent members of the Church of England, of which Mr. Howard has for many years been a warden. He votes the conservative ticket in politics and takes an active interest in the work of the party. He has figured quite prominently in local affairs during the period of his residence in this district and has served the community in various public capacities. For nine years he was secretary and treasurer of the board of school trustees, while for eight years he was secretary and treasurer of the municipality of Miniota and for twenty-six he discharged the duties of clerk. That he gave efficient service in every instance is evidenced by the length of his term of office. The fraternal relations of Mr. Howard are confined to his connection with the Loyal Orange lodge and his membership in the Knights of Maccabees. A man of diligence, integrity and upright principles he is held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, who through long years of acquaintance have found him reliable and honorable in all of the relations of life, and accord him the respect he merits by reason of his estimable traits of character and enterprising and progressive citizenship.

John Murray & Wife

John Murray

ONE of the extensive property holders and grain growers of the Hamiota district is John Murray, who holds the title to eleven hundred and twenty acres of fertile land located in township 14, range 23, in the development of which he has been actively engaged for more than thirty years. He is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred in Stirlingshire on the 18th of November, 1858, and a son of James and Jane (Gardner) Murray. The parents were born, reared and married in Scotland, whence they emigrated to Canada in 1861, coming direct to the province of Ontario, where they arrived in the month of June. The father acquired the title to a tract of wild land in Huron county, which through energy and diligence he brought into a high state of productivity. There he and the mother passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in the spring of 1891, and that of the mother in December of the same year.

As he was only a child of three years when he came to Canada with his parents practically the entire life of John Murray has been passed in the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario. In the acquirement of an education he attended the public schools of Kinburn, Ontario, having the distinction of being a schoolmate of the Hon. George Coldwell. At the age of sixteen years he terminated his student days and took up the trade of cheese-making. He continued to reside in Huron county until 1879, the latter period of his residence being spent in Wawanosh township, and in March of that year he came to Manitoba. The 29th day of that month marked his arrival here and soon thereafter he took up a homestead in Hamiota district, which formed the nucleus of his present fine farm. He applied himself with unremitting diligence to the cultivation of his holding, and although he encountered various difficulties and obstacles he met each as it arose with the resolute determination of the man who is directing his entire forces toward the achievement of a single purpose with absolute confidence in his ability to attain his end. By degrees he brought his holding under cultivation, and as his fields began to yield more abundantly his circumstances warranted his increasing his acreage, and from time

to time he purchased other tracts until he now owns eleven hundred and twenty acres. Eight hundred and fifty of this amount he has put under cultivation, planting the greater portion of it to grain, and each year is realizing better returns from his fields. Mr. Murray also raises stock, keeping seventy head of cattle, thirty-two horses, twenty hogs and several hundred fowls, all of which substantially contribute toward his annual income. His stock-raising interests are continually growing and give promise of becoming numbered among the most important in the province. While engaged in the development of his fields, he has given considerable attention to the general improvement of his homestead, on which he has erected a comfortable residence, commodious barns and such sheds and outbuildings as are needed for the protection of his stock and grain. The buildings are all substantially constructed and in good repair. At various times he has introduced about his premises different labor-saving devices and conveniences, while his equipment comprises practically every implement known to the modern agriculturist.

On the 24th of April, 1883, Mr. Murray was married to Miss Annie Hamilton, a daughter of James and Mary (Sanderson) Hamilton, pioneer farming people of Ontario, who came to Manitoba in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have thirteen children: Mary E., the wife of Alfred Elliott, a blacksmith, of Leslie, Saskatchewan; Theodore J., a farmer of this district; Annie May, who married Hector Patterson, who is farming in the Hamiota district; William J. and Roy W., who are assisting their father with the operation of the home farm; Myrtle M., who is at home; Albert V. and Robert O., who are assisting their father; Clarence E., Hubert A. and Lawrence G., who are attending school; and Ina M. and Pearl J., who are at home.

The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. and Mrs. Murray hold membership. Fraternally Mr. Murray is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Canadian Order of Foresters, holding the distinguished position of district high chief ranger in the latter order in Manitoba. Politically he supports such men and measures as in his judgment are best adapted to subserve the highest interests of the people, irrespective of party affiliation. He gives evidence of his interest in the cause of education as chairman of the Hamiota board of education and is also prominent in governmental affairs as president of the local association of the municipalities of Miniota, Hamiota and Blanchard. Another honor he carries well is that of director of the Provincial Central Association. Mr. Murray has always been a diligent worker in his private affairs as well as in his public connections and, as his ability of direct-

ing affairs and powers of organization are fully equal to his energy, his efforts have been correspondingly rewarded. He attributes generously much of his success to the able assistance and wise counsel of his excellent wife, who was the first white woman in this part of the country. In the early days she often would look after the stock and attend to the minor duties of the farm when he was working in the fields and with him shared all the hardships of pioneer life. Mr. Murray is regarded as one of the foremost agriculturists and most prosperous citizens of the Hamiota district, where he is accorded the regard ever extended to public-spirited men of honorable business methods and upright principles.

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